THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173.000 Sample copies sent free to any address

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904 — VOL. LXIX: NO. 42.

Peck's Bad Boy Abroad.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK

(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, formerly publisher of Peck's Sun, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," etc.)

"Give me a package of your strongest breakfast food, and a big onion," said the bad boy, as he came into the grocery, looking as weak as a fever convalescent, "and I want to eat the onion right now."

"Well, that is a combination, sure enough," said the old groceryman as he

"JERUSALEM, BUT YOU ARE A SIGHT," SAID THE OLD GROCERYMAN.

wrapped a package of breakfast food in a paper and watched the boy rub half an onion on a salt bag, and eat it greedily. "What is the matter with you to look so sick, and eat raw onion before breakfast?"

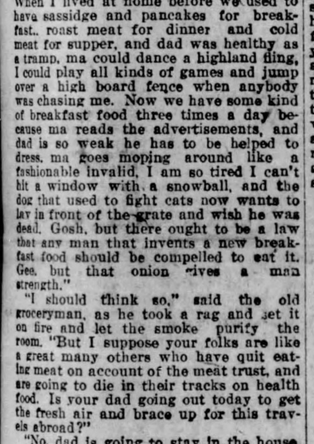
"Oh, it is this new-fashioned way of living that is killing little Hennery. When I lived at home before we used to have sassidge and pancakes for breakfast, roast meat for dinner and cold meat for supper, and dad was healthy as a tramp, ma could dance a highland fling, I could play all kinds of games and jump over a high board fence when anybody was chasing me. Now we have some kind of breakfast food three times a day because ma reads the advertisements, and dad is so weak he has to be helped to dress, ma goes moping around like a fashionable invalid, I am so tired I can't hit a window with a snowball, and the doz that used to fight cats now wants to lay in front of the grate and wish he was dead. Gosh, but there ought to be a law that any man that invents a new breakfast food should be compelled to eat it. Gee, but that onion gives a man strength."

"I should think so," said the old groceryman, as he took a rag and set it on fire and let the smoke purify the room. "But I suppose your folks are like a great many others who have quit eating meat on account of the meat trust, and are going to die in their tracks on health food. Is your dad going out today to get the fresh air and brace up for this travels abroad?"

"No, dad is going to stay in the house. He wants ma to get him a female trained nurse, but ma kicks. They had a trained nurse for a week, but ma has one of these little electric flashlights that you touch a button and it lights up the room like a burglar was in the house, and she used to get up in the night and flash the light into dad's room. Dad always had nervous prostration after ma flashed the light, and the nurse fainted dead away, so ma and I are going to do the nursing until dad is strong enough to travel again, and then he and I skip. I can see my finish when I get off alone with dad."

"Where are you going first?" asked the old groceryman, as he opened the door to let the odor of onion and burned rag out of the room. "What kind of treatment do the doctors advise to bring the old man around so he will be himself again?"

"Well, they say he needs some excitement that will get that supposed monkey wrench out of his system. They want him to go where he can take baths, and gamble, and attend horse races, and go into fast society, and maybe have a fight or two so as to stir his blood, and we have decided to take him first to the hot springs and turn him loose, and we are packing up now and shall go next week. They tell me that at the Arkansaw Hot Springs you can get into any kind of a scrape you want, and you don't have to look around for trouble. It comes to you. Oh, we won't do a thing down there. I broke the news to dad last night and told him the doctors had prescribed excitement for him, and he said that was good enough for him, and he has packed up his poker chips and some marked cards he used to win money with from the deacons in the church, and he wants to go as quick as possible. You will have to excuse me now, for I am going to take



"HENNERY, THIS ATTEMPT ON YOUR PART TO MURDER ME WAS NOT THE SUCCESS YOU EXPECTED."

dad out in an automobile after breakfast to give him his first dose of excitement. I will make dad think that automobiling is a sport next to fox hunting, and I will drop in this afternoon and tell you about it," and the bad boy took his breakfast food and went home.

"Jerusalem, but you are a sight," said the groceryman late in the afternoon, as the bad boy came in with a pair of black goggles on, his coat torn down the back and his pants ripped up the legs. "What a time you must have had in the automobile. Did you run over anybody?"

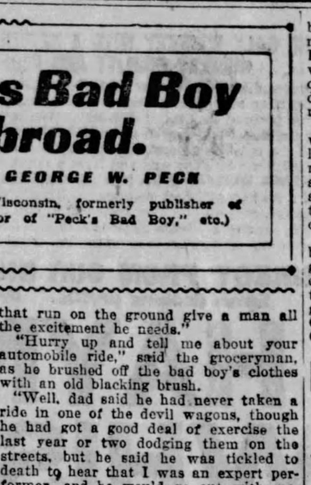
"Everybody," said the bad boy, as he pinned his trousers legs together with a safety pin. "There they go now with dad in a milk wagon. Say, these airships that run on the ground give a man all the excitement he needs."

"Hurry up and tell me about your automobile ride," said the groceryman, as he brushed off the bad boy's clothes with an old blacking brush.

"Well, dad said he had never taken a ride in one of the devil wagons, though he had got a good deal of exercise the last year or two dodging them on the streets, but he said he was tickled to death to hear that I was an expert performer, and he would go out with me, and if he liked the sensation, he would buy one. The machine I hired was one of those doublets for two persons, one seat, you know, a runabout. It was a runabout all right. It run about 18 miles in 15 minutes. I got dad tucked in, and touched her on a raw spot, and we were off. I run her around town for awhile on the streets that had no teams on, and dad was pleased. He said:

"'Hennery, I like a boy that knows something about machinery, and who knows what dingus to touch to make his machine do a certain thing, and I am proud of you.'

"We had to go through the business part of town, and dad looked around at the people on the streets that he knew, and he swelled up and tried to look as though he owned a brewery, and told me to let her out, and I though it dad could stand it to let her out I could, so I pulled her open just as one of these station fruit venders with a hand cart was crossing the street. The cow-catcher in front caught the hand cart right in the middle and threw it into the air, and it rained bananas and oranges, and the dago came down on his head and swore in Italian, and dad said: 'Good shot, Hennery,' and then the machine swung across the street and knocked the fender off a street car, and then I got her in the road straight and, by gosh, I couldn't stop her. Something had got balled up, and the more I touched things the faster she went. We frightened four teams and had three runaways, and the air seemed full of horses rearing up and drivers yelling for us to stop. One farmer with a load of hay would not give any of the road, and I guess his hay came in contact with the gasoline tank, for the hay took fire, his team ran away, and as we went over the hill I looked back and saw a fire engine trying to catch up with the red-hot load of hay, and the farmer had grabbed hold of a wire sign across the street and let the wagon run out from



IT RAINED BANANAS AND THE DAGO CAME DOWN ON HIS HEAD.

under him, and they had to take him down with a fire ladder.

"We kept going faster, and dad began to get frightened and asked me to slow up, but I couldn't. We must have got in the country about eight miles, and dad was getting scared, and his face was just the color of salt pork, and he said:

"'Hennery, this excursion is going to wind up in a tragedy, and if I die I want you to have a post-mortem examination made, just to see if I am right about those doctors leaving that monkey wrench in me. For heaven's sake make the machine jump that fence, for here comes a drove of cattle in the road, more'n a hundred horned steers, and we never can pass them alive.'

"Gee, but when I saw those cattle ahead and the machine running away, I tried to pray, and then I steered her towards an old rail fence that looked as though it was rotten, and then there was a crash, the air was full of rails, and dad said: 'This is no hurdle race,' and we landed in a field where there was an old hard snow bank. She went up on the side, hit the frozen snow, turned a somersault, the gasoline tank exploded and I didn't remember anything till some farmers that were spreading manure in the field turned me over with a pitchfork and asked me if the old dead man was standing on his head in the snow bank with his plug hat around his neck. As soon as I came to I went to dad, and he was just coming out of a trance, and asked him if he didn't think a little excitement sort of made the sluggish blood circulate, and he looked at the blood on the snow, and said he thought there was no doubt about the circulation of his blood.

"He got up, got his hat untangled, told the farmers he was obliged to them for their courtesy and then he called me one side and said:

"'Hennery, this attempt on your part to murder me was not the success that you expected, but you keep on and you will get me all right. Now, as a business man, I want to say we have got to get out of this town tonight or we will be arrested and sent to the penitentiary; besides, I will have to pay a thousand dollars' damage at the least calculation. Get me a carriage for home, and you stay and set this machine on fire and skip back to town in time for the evening train south, and we will go where the climate is more genial.'

"Just then the steers we saw in the road came into the field through the fence we had broken, and when they smelled the blood they began to paw and bellow, and look like they would run at dad, so the farmers got dad into a milk wagon that was going to town, and when the wagon started dad was pouring a cup of milk on him where the gasoline had scorched him when it exploded, and I walked in town helping the fellows drive the steers, and here I am, alive and ready to travel at eight p. m.

"If my chum comes around tell him I will write him from Hot Springs and give him the news."

"If that don't beat anything I ever heard of," said the old groceryman. "I have always been afraid of those automobiles, and when one of the horns blow I go in the first gate, say my prayers and wait for it to go by and run over some one farther down the block. Did your dad say anything about buying an automobile after he came to?"

"Yes, as I remember it, he said he would see me in h— first, or something like that. He remarked, as he got in the milk wagon, that every man that owned an automobile ought to be examined by an insanity expert and sent to the penitentiary for letting concealed weapons carry him.

"Well, good-by, old man," and the bad boy went limping out of the grocery to go home and tell his mother that he and dad had been scoring up for the good time they were going to have when they got out on the road for dad's health.—Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles. Copyright in Great Britain.

PAIR OF BOOTS 52 YFARS OLD

The Man Who Was Married In Them Still Wears Them.

Wedding boots should be kept in the house to bring and keep good luck.

At any rate, says the Chicago Tribune, this is the opinion of George N. Arnold, of Delavan Lake, who is still wearing the pair that he bought 52 years ago, and he says they are likely to last him the rest of his lifetime.

Away over in Cayuga County, N. Y., Mr. Arnold was working on a farm, when he purchased the boots in which, on March 19, 1854, he led to the altar Miss Philena Cranson.

On September 12 of the same year he moved to Wisconsin, landing at Janesville. On March 23, 1858, he and his bride took up their abode in the little frame house in which they are still living. It was his hands that felled the trees to cut room for a house.

Good fortune took up its abode and lingered continually with the pair who had hewn a home in the woods. Fields of the 238 acres were cleared, other buildings were put up, and some of the apple trees in the little orchard that were planted nearly a half century ago are still bearing fruit. This little farm itself is worth $50,000, but the price of a whole acre wouldn't buy the boots.

Mr. Arnold thinks it is a mistake for young people to throw away the belongings with which they commenced married life.

Clergymen's Conclusion About Hell

A story is told of a clergyman abiding in a southwestern suburb of London, who, concluding a sermon, said: "Yes, my brethren, there is a hell," and then, drawing out his watch, added, "but we will not go into that just now."

A QUESTION OF TASTE.

Up a certain crooked city street, through
which I often pass,
There's a narrow little window, set with
tiny panes of glass,
Where it seems to me the moments must
in sweetness slip away,
For a little candy-maker stands at work
there every day.
He wears a cap and apron which are picturesquely French;
There are snowy flour and sugar scattered all about his bench;
In fact, I almost fancy, seeing things so
spick-and-span,
That this little candy-maker is a little
candy man!

But how queer a candy man can be I
never really knew
Till I happened to be passing when the
midday whistle blew,
And thought to stop and stare a bit could
hardly be a crime,
Just to see the kind of candy he would
eat at luncheon time.
Then the sight was so surprising that my
vision seemed to fail,
For from unedmeath his sugared bench
he drew a dinner pail,
And, as if he didn't care at all for any
sort of sweet,
This funny candy maker fell to eating
bread and meat!

Now don't you think that such a taste
was something very strange?
Consider what a diet he could easily arrange:
On solid things like taffy-balls, for instance, he could dine;
For luncheon, candied violets—so delicate and fine!
And on leaving in the evening, when the honeyed day had fled,
He could take a box of creams to eat before he went to bed!
I wonder, now, what you and I would like if we were French
And moulded candies all the day behind a sugared bench?

—St. Nicholas Magazine.

THE STRANGE CLOCK.

We are told of a strange clock that is said to have belonged to a Hindoo prince. A large gong was hung on poles near the dial, and all about on the ground lay a pile of artificial human heads, ribs, legs and arms, the whole number of bones is 12 perfect bodies; but the pile appeared to have been thrown together in the greatest confusion. When the hands of the clock indicated the hour of 1, from out of the pile crawled first the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with quick click, and when completed the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and walking up to the gong struck one blow. This done he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When 2 o'clock came two arose and did likewise; and at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap sprang up, and marching to the gong, struck one after another his blow, making 12 in all, then returning, fell to pieces as before.

JUPITER

THE GIANT PLANET

Why He Is So Brilliant These October Evenings.

Every one whose gaze was turned to the skies these autumnal evenings, when no clouds intervened, could not avoid noting the planet Jupiter in the southwestern heavens, because of his brilliant, steady white light, like that of the full moon, but of course much smaller. The reason of his brilliancy is his nearness to the earth. On last Tuesday, October 18, he was in opposition with the sun. That is to say, the earth was directly between the giant planet and the sun.

If one will consider that his mighty orbit is far out in the depths of space beyond the comparatively puny ellipse in which the earth travels, he will realize the reason of this nearness. In round numbers, the earth is 92 millions of miles from the sun. Jupiter travels in an orbit averaging 480 millions of miles from that luminary. It takes him over eleven of our years to traverse this mighty circuit—that is, his year is fifty days less than twelve of our years. Now, at 6 p. m., on October 18, the earth is in the straight line between the sun and Jupiter. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. We are then but 388 millions of miles from him; while, a little over six months ago, when the earth was on the opposite side of the sun, the distance between the earth and Jupiter was 572 million miles. As a natural result, he is one-half more brilliant than he was a half year ago.

Of course this time of nearness is the one used by astronomers to study Jupiter telescopically, especially with a view of examining the belts, and that mysterious phenomenon, the "great red spot." But before describing the disk of Jupiter as it appears under the telescope, it is perhaps better to give the facts as to his size, volume, motions and satellites.

There are eight major planets, revolving around the sun. Going from that luminary outward into space, they are Mercury, Venus, the earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The two nearest the sun have no moons; the outer planets have these satellites, varying in number from the earth's one to Saturn's eight. Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter there is a wide gap, filled by the minor planets or asteroids of which over 600 are now known. Jupiter is next to this swarm of little bodies.

Jupiter is well called the "giant planet," because his mass largely exceeds that of all the other planets combined. It is a curious fact that the mass of each planet exceeds the combined mass of all those which are smaller than itself. Jupiter is between two and three times as heavy as the other planets, all taken together, while the combined mass of all the planets is less than one-seven-hundredth the mass of the sun itself.

His equatorial diameter is 85,000 miles—ten and a half times that of the earth; his polar diameter is about 82,000 miles. As the inclination of his axis is but a fraction over three degrees, while that of the earth is 23½ degrees, changes in the seasons are practically unknown—that is, if he be habitable, which he certainly is not—at least by beings like man. While in size Jupiter exceeds the earth about 1,400 times, in mass he is only about 300 times as great. To put this idea into other words, his density is only about one and a half times that of water.

The disk of Jupiter is crossed by bands or belts, parallel to his equator. Three or four of these are vividly marked, while others vary in density and distinctness. Spots also appear and disappear. In fine, his visible surface undergoes constant changes, sometimes slow and sometimes rapid—preserving, however, the same general belted appearance. Prof. G. W. Hough, director of Dearborn observatory, Chicago, who has kept Jupiter under systematic observation for 23 years, sums up results as follows: That the equatorial belt changes gradually, both in size and position; second, the fainter belts also vary; third, the circular white spots are very permanent in latitude, but are not fixed in position one with another—that is, that while they maintain the same distance from the equator or the pole, they separate or come nearer in an east or west direction; fourth, that the dark spots of the same size as the circular white ones, are not so stable as the latter; and, fifth, that the large irregular white spots near the equator make one rotation in 9 hours 50 minutes. Whether this is due to the rotation of the planet, or to a rotation of the heated gases and vapors supposed to make up its atmosphere, no one can tell.

The "great red spot" is situated north of the planet's equator, and has been visible for a number of years. It has been a matter of much speculation among scientific men. Of late years it has been growing whiter and more indistinct, as if disappearing; and observations at the present period of conjunction are looked for with interest.

It is believed that the visible features of Jupiter's disk are not those of the actual planet itself, but of the upper surface of a cloud-like envelope of heated vapors, which surround the entire planet. The spots may be due to cloud-masses, or to openings in the upper strata, through which we see lower strata, or even glimpses of the planetary body itself. Jupiter is believed to be highly heated, yet not enough to shine by its own light. His silver radiance is the reflection of the sun's rays. He has five satellites, or moons. The four largest were discovered by Galileo, with his poor little telescope; in fact, a good field-glass will reveal them. The fifth was discovered by Prof. Barnard, of Lick observatory, in 1892. The smallest is of somewhat less diameter than our moon; the largest is about a third greater in diameter.

S. S. KNABNSHUE.

SWALLOWING PINS.

How are children so often able without injury to swallow such sharp things as pins, needles, tacks and bits of glass? The secret, as disclosed by Dr. Albert Exner, of Vienna, lies in the fact that when a pointed or sharp edged body comes into contact with the lining of the stomach or intestines the part touched contracts and puckers so as to thicken itself in that place. At the same time it withdraws itself in such a manner as to form a little pocket, and gradually twists the object around so as to turn the edge or point away, pushing the thing along.

AMERICAN ENERGY.

Professor Thomas Oliver, addressing the industrial hygiene section of the Sanitary congress in Glasgow, said the system of "rushing" work introduced into Britain from America not only caused unwholesome fatigue and many accidents, but "predisposed the individual to ill health and created a taste for stimulants, unhealthy recreation and love of excitement such as was offered by theatres and music halls."

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

Copyright 1903. Copyright 1904. By Herbert J. Stone & Co.

$$

I.

"The Little Sons of the Rich" were gathered about the long table in Pettingill's studio. There were nine of them present, besides Brewster. They were all young, more or less enterprising, hopeful, and reasonably sure of better things to come. Most of them bore names that meant something in the story of New York. Indeed one of them had remarked, "A man is known by the street that's named after him," and as he was a new member, they called him "Subway."

The most popular man on the company was young "Monty" Brewster. He was tall and straight and smooth-shaven. People called him "clean-looking." Older women were interested in him because his father and mother had made a romantic runaway match, which was the talk of the town in the seventies, and had never been forgiven. Worldly women were interested in him because he was the only grandson of Edwin Peter Brewster, who was many times a millionaire, and Monty was fairly certain to be his heir—barring an absent-minded gift to charity. Younger women were interested for a much more obvious and simple reason: they liked him. Men also took to Monty because he was a good sportsman, a man among men, because he had a decent respect for himself and no great aversion to work.

His father and mother had both died while he was still a child, and, as if to make up for his long relentlessness, the grandfather had taken the boy to his own house and had cared for him with what he called affection. After college and some months on the continent, however, Monty had preferred to be independent. Old Mr. Brewster had found him a place in the bank, but beyond this and occasional dinners, Monty asked for and received no favors. It was a question of work, and hard work, and small pay. He lived on his salary because he had to, but he did not resent his grandfather's attitude. He was better satisfied to spend his "weakly salary," as he called it, in his own way than to earn more by dining seven nights a week with an old man who had forgotten he was ever young. It was less wearing, he said.

Among the "Little Sons of the Rich," birthdays were always occasions for feasting. The table was covered with dishes sent up from the French restaurant in the basement. The chairs were pushed back, cigarettes were lighted, men had their knees crossed. Then Pettingill got up.

"Gentlemen," he began, "we are here to celebrate the twenty-fifth birhtday of Mr. Montgomery Brewster. I ask you all to join me in drinking to his long life and happiness."

"No heel taps!" some one shouted. "Brewster! Brewster!" all called at once.

"For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow!"

The sudden ringing of an electric bell cut off this flow of sentiment, and so unusual was the interruption that the ten members straightened up as if jerked into position by a string.

"The police!" some one suggested. All faces were turned toward the door. A waiter stood there, uncertain whether to turn the knob or push the bolt.

"Measly nuisance!" said Richard Van Winkle. "I want to hear Brewster's speech."

"Speech! Speech!" echoed everywhere. Men settled into their places.

"Mr. Montgomery Brewster," Pettingill introduced.

Again the bell rang—long and loud.

"Reinforcements. I'll bet there's a patrol in the street," remarked Oliver Harrison.

"If it's only the police, let them in," said Pettingill. "I thought it was a creditor."

The waiter opened the door.

"Some one to see Mr. Brewster, sir," he announced.

"Is she pretty, waiter?" called McCloud.

"He says he is Ellis, from your grandfather's, sir."

"My compliments to Ellis, and ask him to inform my grandfather that it's after banking hours. I'll see him in the morning," said Mr. Brewster, who had reddened under the jests of his companions.

"Grandpa doesn't want his Monty to stay out after dark," chuckled Subway Smith.

"It was most thoughtful for the old gentleman to have the man call for you with the perambulator," shouted Pettingill above the laughter. "Tell him you've already had your bottle," added McCloud.

"Waiter, tell Ellis I'm too busy to be seen," commanded Brewster, and as Ellis went down in the elevator a roar followed him.

"Now for Brewster's speech!—Brewster!"

Monty rose.

"Gentlemen, you seem to have forgotten for the moment that I am twenty-five years old this day, and that your remarks have been childish and wholly unbecoming the dignity of my age. That I have arrived at a period of discretion is evident from my choice of friends: that I am entitled to your respect is evident from my grandfather's notorious wealth. You have done me the honor to drink my health and to reassure me as to the inoffensiveness of approaching senility. Now I ask you all to rise and drink to 'The Little Sons of the Rich.' May the Lord love us!"

An hour later "Rip" Van Winkle and Subway Smith were singing "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," to the uncertain accompaniment of Pettingill's violin, when the electric bell again disturbed the company.

"For Heaven's sake!" shouted Harrison, who had been singing, "With All Thy Faults, I Love Thee Still," to Pettingill's lay figure.

"Come home with me, grandson, come home with me now," suggested Subway Smith.

"Tell Ellis to go to Halifax," commanded Montgomery, and again Ellis took the elevator downward. His usually impassive face now wore a look of anxiety, and twice he started to return to the top floor, shaking his head dubiously. At last he climbed into a hansom and reluctantly left the revelers behind. He knew it was a birthday celebration, and it was only half-past twelve in the morning.

At three o'clock the elevator made another trip to the top floor and Ellis rushed over to the unfriendly doorbell. This time there was stubborn determination in his face. The singing ceased and a roar of laughter followed the hush of a moment or two.

"Come in," cried a hearty voice, and Ellis strode firmly into the studio.

"You are just in time for a 'night-cap,' Ellis," cried Harrison, rushing to the footman's side. Ellis, stolidly facing the young man, lifted his hand.

"No, thank you, sir," he said, respectfully. "Mr. Montgomery, if you'll excuse me for breaking in, I'd like to give you three messages I've brought here tonight."

"You're a faithful old chap," said Subway Smith, thickly. "Hanged if I'd do A. D. T. work till three a. m. for anybody."

"I came at ten, Mr. Montgomery, with a message from Mr. Brewster, wishing you many happy returns of the day, and with a check from him for one thousand dollars. Here's the check, sir. I'll give my messages in the order I received them, sir, if you please. At twelve-thirty o'clock I came with a message from Dr. Gower, sir, who had been called in—"

"Called in?" gasped Montgomery, turning white.

"Yes, sir, Mr. Brewster had a sudden heart attack at half-past eleven, sir. The doctor sent word by me, sir, that he was at the point of death. My last message—"

"Good Lord!"

"This time I bring a message from Rawles, the butler, asking you to come to Mr. Brewster's house at once—if you can, sir—I mean, if you will, sir," Ellis interjected, apologetically. Then with his gaze directed steadily over the heads of the subdued "Sons" he added, impressively:

"Mr. Brewster is dead, sir."

II.

Montgomery Brewster no longer had "prospects." People could not now point him out with the remark that some day he would come into a million or two. He had "realized," as Oliver Harrison would have put it. Two days after his grandfather's funeral a final will and testament was read, and, as was expected, the old banker atoned for the hardships Robert Brewster and his wife had endured by bequeathing one million dollars to their son Montgomery. It was his without a restriction, without an admonition, without an incumbrance. There was not a suggestion as to how it should be handled by the heir. The business training the old man had given him was synonymous with conditions not expressed in the will. The dead man believed that he had drilled into the youth an unmistakable conception of what was expected of him in life; if he failed in these expectations the misfortune would be his alone to bear; a road had been carved out for him and behind him stretched a long line of guide-posts whose laconic instructions might be ignored but never forgotten. Edwin Peter Brewster evidently made his will with the sensible conviction that it was necessary for him to die before anybody else could possess his money, and that, once dead, it would be folly for him to worry over the way in which beneficiaries might choose to manage their own affairs.

The house in Fifth avenue went to a sister, together with a million or two, and the residue of the estate found kindly disposed relatives who were willing to keep it from going to the Home for Friendless Fortunes. Old Mr. Brewster left his affairs in order. The will nominated Jerome Buskirk as executor, and he was instructed, in conclusion, to turn over to Montgomery Brewster, the day after the will was probated securities to the amount of one million dollars, provided for in clause four of the instrument. And so it was that on the 26th of September young Mr. Brewster had an unconditional fortune thrust upon him, weighted only with the suggestion of crepe that clung to it.

Since his grandfather's death he had been staying at the gloomy old Brewster house in Fifth avenue, paying but two or three hurried visits to the rooms at Mrs. Gray's where he had made his home. The gloom of death still darkened the Fifth avenue place, and there was a stillness, a gentle stealthiness about the house that made him long for more cheerful companionship. He wondered dimly if a fortune always carried the suggestion of tuberoses. The rich ness and strangeness of it all hung about him unpleasantly. He had had no extravagant affection for the grim old dictator who was dead, yet his grandfather was a man and had commanded his respect. It seemed brutal to leave him out of the reckoning—to dance on the grave of the mentor who had treated him well. The attitude of the friends who clapped him on the back, of the newspapers which congratulated him, of the crowd that expected him to rejoice, repelled him. It seemed a tragic comedy haunted by a severe dead face. He was haunted, too, by memories, and by a sharp regret for his own foolish thoughtlessness. Even the fortune itself weighed upon him at moments with a half-defined melancholy.

Yet the situation was not without its compensations. For several days when Ellis called him at seven, he would answer him and thank fortune that he was not required at the bank that morning. The luxury of another hour of sleep seemed the greatest perquisite of wealth. His morning mail amused him at first, for since the newspapers had published his prosperity to the world he was deluged with letters. Requests for public or private charity were abundant, but most of his correspondents were generous and thought only of his own good. For three days he was in a hopeless state of bewilderment. He was visited by reporters, photographers, and ingenious strangers who benevolently offered to invest his money in enterprises with certified futures. When he was not engaged in declining a gold mine in Colorado, worth five million dollars, marked down to four hundred and fifty, he was avoiding a guileless inventor who offered to sacrifice the secrets of a marvelous device for three hundred dollars, or denying the report that he had been tendered the presidency of the First National bank.

Oliver Harrison stirred him out early one morning and, while the sleepy millionaire was rubbing his eyes and still dodging the bombshell that a dream anarchist had hurled from the pinnacle of a bedpost, urged him in excited, confidential tones to take time by the forelock and prepare for possible breach of promise suits. Brewster sat on the edge of the bed and listened to diabolical stories of how conscienceless females had fleeced innocent and even godly men of wealth. From the bathroom, between splashes, he retained Harrison by the year, month, day and hour, to stand between him and blackmail.

The directors of the bank met and adopted resolutions lamenting the death of their late president, passed the leadership on to the first vice-president and speedily adjourned. The question of admitting Monty to the directory was brought up and discussed, but it was left for time to settle.

One of the directors was Col. Prentiss Drew, "the railroad magnate" of the newspapers. He had shown a fondness for young Mr. Brewster, and Monty had been a frequent visitor at his house. Colonel Drew called him "my dear boy," and Monty called him "a bully old chap," though not in his presence. But the existence of Miss Barbara Drew may have had something to do with the feeling between the two men.

As he left the directors' room, on the afternoon of the meeting, Colonel Drew came up to Monty, who had notified the officers of the bank that he was leaving.

"Ah, my dear boy," said the Colonel, shaking the young man's hand warmly, "now you have a chance to show what you can do. You have a fortune and, with judgment, you ought to be able to triple it. If I can help you in any way, come and see me."

Monty thanked him.

"You'll be bored to death by the raft of people who have ways to spend your money," continued the Colonel. "Don't listen to any of them. Take your time. You'll have a new chance to make money every day of your life, so go slowly. I'd have been rich years and years ago if I'd had sense enough to run away from promoters. They'll all try to get a whack at your money. Keep your eye open, Monty. The rich young man is always a tempting morsel." After a moment's reflection, he added, "Won't you come out and dine with us tomorrow night?"

III.

Mrs. Gray lived in Fortieth street. For years Montgomery Brewster had regarder her quiet, old-fashioned home as his own. The house had once been her grandfather's, and it was one of the pioneers in that part of town. It was there she was born; in its quaint old parlor she was married; and all her girlhood, her brief wedded life, and her widowhood were connected with it. Mrs. Gray and Montgomery's mother had been schoolmates and playmates, and their friendship endured. When old Edwin Peter Brewster looked about for a place to house his orphaned grandson, Mrs. Gray begged him to let her care for the little fellow. He was three years older than her Margaret, and the children grew up as brother and sister. Mr. Brewster was generous in providing for the boy. While he was away at college, spending money in a manner that caused the old gentleman to marvel at his own liberality, Mrs. Gray was well paid for the unused but well-kept apartments, and there never was a murmur of complaint from Edwin Peter Brewster. He was hard, but he was not niggardly.

It had been something of a struggle for Mrs. Gray to make both ends meet. The property in Fortieth street was her only possession. But little money had come at her husband's death, and an unfortunate speculation of this had swept away all that had fallen to her from her father, the late Judge Merriweather. For years she kept the old home unencumbered, teaching French and English until Margaret was well into her teens. The girl was sent to one of the good old boarding-schools on the Hudson and came out well prepared to help her mother in the battle to keep the wolf down and appearances up. Margaret was rich in friendships; and pride alone stood between her and the advantages they offered. Good looking, bright, and cheerful, she knew no natural privations. With a heart as light and joyous as a May morning, she faced adversity as though it were a pleasure, and no one would have suspected that even for a moment her courage wavered.

Now that Brewster had come into his splendid fortune he could conceive no greater delight than to share it with them. To walk into the little drawing-room and serenly lay large sums before them as their own seemed such a natural proceeding that he refused to see an obstacle. But he knew it was there; the proffer of such a gift to Mrs. Gray would mean a wound to the pride inherited from haughty generations of men sufficient unto themselves. There was a small but troublesome mortgage on the house, a matter of two or three thousand dollars, and Brewster tried to evolve a plan by which he could assume the burden without giving deep and lasting offense. A hundred wild designs had come to him, but they were quickly relegated to the growing heap of subterfuges and pretexts condemned by his tenderness for the pride of these two women who meant so much to him.

Leaving the bank, he hastened, by electric car, to Fortieth street and Broadway, and then walked eagerly off into the street of the numeral. He had not yet come to the point where he felt like scorning the cars, even though a roll of banknotes was tucked snugly away in a pocket that seemed to swell with sudden affluence. Old Hendrick, faithful servitor through two generations, was sweeping the autumn leaves from the sidewalk when Montgomery came up to the house.

"Hello, Hendrick," was the young man's cheery greeting. "Nice lot of leaves you have there."

"So?" ebbed from Hendrick, who did not even so much as look up from his work. Hendrick was a human clam.

"Mrs. Gray in?"

A grunt that signified yes.

"You're as loquacious as ever, Hendrick."

A mere nod.

Brewster let himself in with his own latch key, threw his hat on a chair and unceremoniously bolted into the library. Margaret was seated near a window, a book in her lap. The first evidence of unbiased friendship he had seen in days shone in her smile. She took his hand and said simply, "We are glad to welcome the prodigal to his home again."

"I remind myself more of the fatted calf."

Her first self-consciousness had gone.

"I thought of that, but I didn't dare say it," she laughed. "One must be respectful to rich relatives."

"Hang your rich relatives, Peggy; if I thought that this money would make any difference I would give it up this minute."

"Nonsense Monty," she said. "How could it make a difference? But you must admit it is rather startling. The friend of our youth leaves his humble dwelling Saturday night with his salary drawn for two weeks ahead. He returns the following Thursday a dazzling millionaire."

"I'm glad I've begun to dazzle, anyway, I thought it might be hard to look the part."

"Well, I can't see that you are much changed." There was a suggestion of a quaver in her voice, and the shadows did not prevent him from seeing the quick mist that flitted across her deep eyes.

"After all, it's easy work being a millionaire," he explained, "when you've always had million-dollar inclinations."

"And fifty-cent possibilities," she added.

"Really though, I'll never get as much joy out of my abundant riches as I did out of financial embarrassments."

"But think how fine it is, Monty, not ever to wonder where your winter's overcoat is to come from and how long the coal will last, and all that."

"Oh, I never wondered about my overcoats; the tailor did the wondering. But I wish I could go on living here just as before. I'd a heap rather live here than at that gloomy place on the avenue."

"That sounded like the things you used to say when we played in the garret. You'd a heap sooner do this than that—don't you remember?"

"That's just why I'd rather live here, Peggy. Last night I fell to thinking of that old garret, and hanged if something didn't come up and stick in my throat so tight that I wanted to cry. How long has it been since I read 'Oliver Optic' to you, lying there in the garret window while you sat with your back against the wall, your blue eyes as big as dollars?"

"Oh, dear me, Monty, it was ages ago—twelve or thirteen years, at least," she cried, a soft light in her eyes.

"I'm going up there this afternoon to see what the place is like," he said eagerly. "And Peggy, you must come, too. Maybe I can find one of those Optic books, and we'll be young again."

"Just for old time's sake," she said impulsively. "You'll stay for luncheon, too."

"I'll have to be at the—no, I won't either. Do you know, I was thinking I had to be at the bank at twelve-thirty to let Mr. Perkins go out for something to eat? The millionaire habit isn't so firmly fixed as I supposed." After a moment's pause, in which his growing seriousness changed the atmosphere, he went on, uncertain of his position: "The nicest thing about having all this money is that—that—we won't have to deny ourselves anything after this." It did not sound very tactful, now that it was out, and he was compelled to scrutinize rather intently a familiar portrait in order to maintain an air of careless assurance. She did not respond to this venture, but he felt that she was looking directly into his sorely-tried brain. "We'll do any amount of decorating about the house and—and you know that furnace has been giving us a lot of trouble for two or three years—" he was pouring out ruthlessly, when her hand fell gently on his own and she stood straight and tall before him, an odd look in her eyes.

"Don't—please don't go on, Monty," she said very gently but without wavering. "I know what you mean. You are good and very thoughtful, Monty, but you really must not."

"Why, what's mine is yours—" he began.

"I know you are generous, Monty, and I know you have a heart. You want us to—to take some of your money,"—it was not easy to say it, and as for Monty, he could only look at the floor. "We cannot, Monty, dear—you must never speak of it again. Mamma and I had a feeling that you would do it. But don't you see—even from you it is an offer of help, and it hurts."

"Don't talk like that Peggy," he implored.

"It would break her heart if you offered to give her money in that way. She'd hate it, Monty. It is foolish, perhaps, but you know we can't take your money."

"I thought you—that you—oh, this knocks all the joy out of it," he burst out desperately.

"Dear Monty."

"Let's talk it over, Peggy, you don't understand—" he began, dashing at what he thought would be a break in her resolve.

"Don't!" she commanded, and in her blue eyes was the hot flash he had felt once or twice before.

He arose and walked across the floor, back and forth again, and then stood before her, a smile on his lips—a rather pitiful smile, but still a smile. There were tears in her eyes as she looked at him.

"It's a confounded puritanical prejudice, Peggy," he said in futile protest, "and you know it."

"You have not seen the letters that came for you this morning. They're on the table over there," she replied, ignoring him.

He found the letters and resumed his seat in the window, glancing half-heartedly over the contents of the envelopes. The last was from Grant & Ripley, at-

A HAND IN LIVING WHIST

In England recently a game of whist was played with living cards. The cards were represented by elaborately costumed figures. The spectacle of all the cards scattered or shuffled over the lawn, where the game was played was exceedingly picturesque. The illustration accompanying shows one of the hands held during the game. Needless to say, the use of such elaborate cards, while attractive, has many inconveniences.

A PICTURESQUE HORSELESS CARRIAGE

So far as is known the accompanying photograph shows the only crane in the world which has been broken to harness. The carriage and its remarkable steed is the property of William Smith, jr., of Englewood, N. J. Incidentally the bird is stuffed, but this takes nothing from the pride or enjoyment of its driver. The crane was shot near Chateaugay Lake, in the Adirondacks.

torneys, and even from his abstraction it brought a surprised "By Jove!" He read it aloud to Margaret.

September 30.
Montgomery Brewster, Esq., New York.
Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. Swearengen Jones, of Montana, conveying the sad intelligence that your uncle, James T. Sedgewick, died on the 24th inst. at M—— Hospital in Portland, after a brief illness. Mr. Jones by this time has qualified in Montana as the executor of your uncle's will and has retained us as his eastern representatives. He encloses a copy of the will in which you are named as sole heir, with conditions attending. Will you call at our office this afternoon, if it is convenient? It is important that you know the contents of the instrument at once.
Respectfully yours,
GRANT & RIPLEY.

For a moment there was only amazement in the air. Then a faint bewildered smile appeared in Monty's face, and reflected itself in the girl's.

"Who is your Uncle James?" she asked.

"I've never heard of him."

"You must go to Grant & Ripley's at once, of course."

"Have you forgotten, Peggy," he replied, with a hint of vexation in his voice, "that we are to read 'Oliver Optic' this afternoon?"

(To Be Continued.)

FEATS OF MEMORY.

London Youth Who Remembered All He Had Read.

The London Times recently published an extract from its columns of a century ago in which were related the remarkable feats of memory performed by T. P. Oldfield, who died at Grotto house, Margate, in the sixteenth year of his age. The extract reads:

"At the age of 5½ years he had scarlet fever, which brought on him paralysis of the lower extremities and debilitated his body for the rest of his life, but his mind presented the finest display of human perfection.

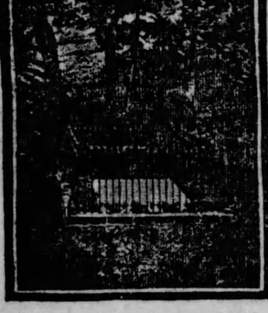
"Whatever he read he instantly had by heart; his favorite pursuits were the mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, geography, history and painting, in all of which he made a great proficiency. His favorite authors were Locke and Newton, and his retentive faculties were so strong that he never forgot a single incident with which he had been once acquainted.

"He could relate every circumstnce of Grecian, Roman and English history; was master of astronomy, and had pursued it up to all its recent discoveries; had the finest taste for drawing and painting and would frequently take admirable likenesses of persons who struck him from memory. He wrote a hand like copper plate and at a very early period in life he had made himself master of arithmetic.

"He was never known to be out of temper, and, though he suffered an illness of ten years, which terminated in a dropsy and bursting of a blood vessel upon the lungs, he was never once known to repine or be impatient. His wit was brilliant and refined and his loss will ever be regretted by those who had the happiness to know him."

ONCE NAPOLEON'S TOMB.

Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena, where his body lay until its removal to Paris, is still carefully cared for, and is visited every year by tourists from all over the world. Napoleon's body lay here for



nineteen years. The grave was watched throughout all this time by an old soldier who had served under the emperor. It will be recalled that when the coffin was brought to the surface it was opened, when the face was seen to be unchanged. A moment later the effect of the atmosphere caused it to crumble into dust.

A HARD-UP ARISTOCRACY.

It is unfortunate for the aristocracy of Great Britain that a title does not always involve a sufficient pension from the government to support the bearer in the style to which his ancestors were accustomed, says the Philadelphia Record. Spendthrift ancestors have left many of the nobility with vast establishments which they are not able to maintain, and it has become their ambition to rent their country homes to rich Americans. The number of the latter who care to spend any long time in England is limited, and other means to extract dollars from aspiring Americans have been adopted. For example, the lease of an Englishman's yacht may contain the provision that the nobleman and certain of his titled friends shall visit the vessel at stated times. This is the simplest road of the parvenu millionaire to swell society. To have had as his guests persons of title is a sure passport to the best circles of Newport.

The most recent source of revenue of titled people is the renting of sporting rights. Discreet agents in London are authorized to offer to American millionaires the privilege of shooting over the preserves of a nobleman for one or more seasons. The American may invite his own guests, and by the payment of an additional sum he may enjoy the presence for a time of the owner and his friends.

A Bull Chews Tobacco.

The London News is responsible for this: The donkey who was a connoisseur in tobacco must look to his laurels. "In Aden," says a correspondent, "I once saw a young Somali bull that not only chewed lighted cigarettes, but also washed this meal down with half a pint of neat rum. 'Tommy' (the bull's name) was the property of Capt. Craig, the skipper of the local steamer Falcon. He was liked on board, and was, despite his dissipated habits, a great favorite with the native crew."

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora M. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

THE WAY OF YOUTH.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

We stagger gaily if blindly through youth; at middle age we may have learned how to play the game of life more wisely and to have a practical working philosophy, and then again we may still be staggering blindly without the gaiety, so after all it is good to live when one is young and to know what the word "happiness" means.

Perhaps the parents of the boy and girl may have reasoned things out in the manner when they found it was hopeless to battle against youthful determination. At all events they gave up their own cherished plans and let the boy and girl have their way, and their way was to marry when the boy was twenty-one and the girl not quite nineteen. The young people did not break the news gently after they came to a decision. They took it for granted the older ones most interested understood which way the wind was blowing, and they were much astonished to find their plans were not heartily indorsed, and they were also inclined to be impatient with their parents because they could not at once adjust themselves to the new order of things.

When they were called by their right names, the boy and girl were Victor and Suzanne, but these were shortened for every day use, and to their friends and each other they were Vic and Sue. Both were wholesome, good-looking young Americans with little nonsense and not much sentiment about them, and, after a joyous summer when they were frequently together, they decided they wanted the summer to continue through the rest of their lives, so with the assurance of youth to whom the future promises all things that are bright and nothing of darkness, they "broke the news."

"Father," said Vic, swinging breezily into his office one morning, "I'm not going back to college this fall. I've got a job. I'm going to work and as soon as I get a raise, I'm going to marry Sue."

Now as it happened, Vic's father, the boy's mother had died at his birth, was taking a keen enjoyment in the thought of his son's "going through" college. He was a bright boy who seemed to absorb learning without drudgery. He had made a good record for himself during his two years in college, and his father had dwelt with pleasure on the prospect of his being graduated with honors, and after his graduation he was to spend a year or two in travel. In other words he was to "look around" before he settled down to the serious business of life. He wanted his boy to have all the things which he, himself, had been denied. Vic's father was a rich man, but he had literally pulled himself up by his bootstraps to his position of wealth and power. Probably he began life without a dollar. That seems to be the necessary condition in the outset of every self-made man's career, but whatever had been the circumstances, the memory of his own restricted youth had softened rather than hardened him and he valued his money chiefly because it would save his son from the hardships he had endured.

Vic had never disappointed him until now. A wave of hot displeasure swept over the older man when he heard his son, with no apparent thought of what it might mean to his father, announce so calmly his intention of going his own way.

Self control was one of the first lessons he had learned, and he paused to think before he answered the boy. The fabric of his dreams was torn to tatters. Vic's college career abandoned? Vic, the boy, married, and perhaps weighted with responsibilities that would rob him of his youth and make him old before his time? Vic flinging away his golden chance, and for what? "A rag and a bone and a hank of hair," he muttered in his bitterness.

Vic caught the sound, but not the words.

"What's that, father?" he asked. "Hope you're not disappointed," he went on, with a gay, careless ring in his voice that showed how little he realized such a possibility. "She's a great girl—the greatest ever! I'm lucky to get her. Why, you know Sue, father. She's the greatest ever!" he exclaimed with enthusiasm.

His father remained silent, and his silence began to trouble the boy.

"I love her," he murmured, tremulously, half ashamed of what seemed like sentimentality.

A shadow of anxiety crept over his face. Then he squared his shoulders and threw out his hands as if to sweep all obstacles away.

"I've got a job," he repeated proudly, "and we won't be married until I get a raise. Maybe it'll be a year," he said, speaking as if a year was an age, and yet with a sublime faith that fate would treat him kindly. "Anyway, we won't be married for a year," he promised magnanimously. "Won't you shake hands, father?" he asked, feeling for the first time in his life a doubt of his father's approval.

The older man's hand went out to meet his son's and grasped it heartily. After all, he saw in the boy the reproduction of his own intrepid, self-reliant spirit. He had not come to him for help; he had started at once to help himself to what he wanted. He had promised not to be married for a year, and in a year much water would go under the bridge, and many things might happen. He would not combat him and perhaps drive him to desperate measures. And then, as Vic had said, Sue was "a great girl," there was nothing against her and every thing in her favor—only, they were both so young. And then again, deep down in his heart, he wanted the boy to have anything that would make him happy.

"You can't expect me to be exactly joyful over this," he said, at last. "I had planned for you so differently, but if you'll wait a year—we'll see, we'll see. If you wanted employment, why didn't you come to me?" he questioned.

"Well, father," Vic told him, "I thought, under the circumstances, it might be better to start where there would be no favors."

"Perhaps it would," the older man agreed, secretly admiring the boy's independence. "Have you told Sue's father of your intentions?"

"No, not yet. I'm going to right away," the boy answered, "but first I wanted to make it smooth with you. Is it smooth, father?"

"Yes, I suppose so. At any rate you're pretty smooth," his father answered, with grim humor.

Sue, too impatient to wait for Victor to speak, announced the engagement to her unsuspecting parents. Her news was met with a stunned surprise, somewhat disconcerting to the young woman. Her life had been arranged so differently. She was to have had at least two more years in school and then a season of care-free, young ladyhood before such a thing as marriage was to be thought of. Sue overturned these plans with a breath. She had ideas of her own, and just at this moment her greatest idea was Victor, and she had never been denied a wish.

"Why, father," she cried reproachfully in answer to his objections, fully and minutely explained, "why must we do as you want rather than as we want? Don't you want me to be happy in my own way?" she pleaded. She laid the pink palm of her young hand caressingly against his cheek. "Why, father," she said again, throwing a world of reproach and surprise in her voice. "You know Vic is a nice boy, now isn't he?" she argued.

Yes, Victor was a nice boy in every sense of the word, no one thought of denying it—only, they were so young.

"And my being married needn't make a bit of difference," Sue assured her father generously. "You can do for me just the same, only not so much, not half so much, father. Vic is going to work and we won't be married until he gets a raise. It may be a year, father," she said with a glibness that betrayed she had heard something of the kind before.

The matter ended here as it had with Vic's father. They were to wait a year and then see, and this concession, in the eyes of the young people was equivalent to consent. Sue's mother went away by

A mother's love starts a man or woman on the right path. The right remedy at the right time fits a mother for the ordeal. Motherhood is often looked forward to with feelings of great dread by most women. At such a time when she is nervous, dyspeptic, irritable and in need of a uterine tonic—something which will calm the nervous system through the special organs, and a strength builder, she will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription just what is needed. Here is a medicine that has stood the test of a third of a century with approval, in that time it has sold more largely than any other remedy put up specially for woman's weaknesses. It is guaranteed by the proprietors not to contain a particle of alcohol—which could only do harm to a sensitive system.

The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, offer a $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, biliousness and headache.

herself and cried a little after the interview with Victor was over, and Sue's father frowned and sighed behind his paper, muttering at the headstrong folly of youth and the weakness of doting parents—still there was a year's probation.

The older people were not quite happy over the prospect, though their children were. To Vic and Sue the present was a rose-colored prelude to a beatific future. They were so certain of themselves. There were no halftones in their expectations, and they needed so little to be happy, these two, only each other. And their very youth, which to their parents was a drawback, was in their sight an advantage, they would have so much longer to be together.

When they walked abroad, either alone or in each other's company, the houses they saw for rent were objects of delighted interest, and furniture shop windows were something enthralling. They covered reams of paper with figures showing how little it would cost for two to keep house, with good management, and Sue compiled a cook book of choice recipes which were tried on her father and mother with varying results.

Their supreme content, their complete absorption in each other had its effect on the older people and did much toward reconciling them to what they came to see was the inevitable. Meantime, Vic proved himself an earnest and tireless worker, and at the end of the year, he received his "raise."

It was not a great sum with which to commence housekeeping, even for two, but it was sufficient to warrant preparations for the wedding, especially since Sue would permit her father "to do for her just the same," and it was likely that Vic's parent, now that the boy had proved his mettle, would assist his son's income substantially.

Everything happened as Vic and Sue had wished. They were married with all the accompaniments and accoutrements of an elaborate wedding. They went to a land of enchantment on their wedding journey, and they returned to dwell in Elysium in a little home of their own where Sue kept house for two and cooked wonderful dishes out of her recipe book for Victor.

So they were given happiness when they could enjoy it to the full, with no shadows to darken the past and no fears to dim the future. Perhaps with years, more wisdom comes, but it is good to be young with a purpose in life and the freedom and strength to carry out. And it is good to be happy when the heart is young for happiness dies hard, the desire for it never dies, and it is always seeking a resurrection.

A Hard Knock.

"There's an awful row on in the Ladies' Literary club."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, the president requested Grace to write an article on her personal reminiscences of the civil war."

"Well?"

"Well, Grace claims she wasn't born until 10 years after the war was over."—Detroit Free Press.

SAMARITAN SPARROWS

A Young Robin the Recipient of Their Kindly Offices.

The sparrow has never been noted for its good works and kind deeds, but Samuel T. Fox, the well-known real estate man, relates an experience that throws an entirely new light on the character of the little scrapper. Mr. Fox lives in Tioga, and the other evening, just about dusk, he discovered a young robin floundering about his lawn. It was unable to fly, and had evidently fallen from its nest.

Fearing that the cats might devour it in the night, Mr. Fox took the bird to the rear of his yard, where he had a couple of guinea pigs in an inclosure completely covered with a finely woven wire screen. He carefully placed the young robin in the pen, intending to liberate it in the morning. While dressing the next morning he looked out of his window and was amazed at the actions of a couple of sparrows, who were carrying worms to the young robin in the inclosure. They would fly away, only to return a few moments later with worms, which they proceeded to drop through the screen into the upturned mouth of the captive.

They kept this performance up until the robin was liberated, and even then they continued to hover around like self-constituted guardians.—Philadelphia Record.

EAST INDIAN BEAUTY.

This demure little maiden is one of the picturesque types to be found in the rural districts of Jamaica. Her costume, it may be guessed, is a native product. It is of

the brightest hues, which harmonize well, however, with her swarthy complexion. In common with most of the women of the island she wears natural flowers of brilliant colors in her hair.

HUMOR IN SERMONS.

There is no doubt that a good many sermons are dreadfully dull. But it is an element in the difficulty of preaching that clergymen, in preparing and delivering their sermons, are practically debarred from adopting some accepted oratorical means. Thus the use of humor in a sermon is almost unknown within the Church of England, says Right Rev. Bishop Welldon, in the Nineteenth Century. Nonconformist preachers like the late Mr. Spurgeon have sometimes employed humor in their sermons with striking effect. When he preached (if the story is true) upon the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, and asked where it was possible to find martyrs at the present day, and suggested that if the bishops and clergy of the Church of England were the martyrs they would be sure to burn well, they were so dry, he resorted to a device which might or might not be allowed and approved by his own congregation, but would certainly grate upon the critical taste of churchmen. "To be amusing in the pulpit is a great crime," says Professor Mahaffy, who seems to regret that it is not open to preachers to appeal to "that peculiar human faculty, the faculty of laughter." But the use of humor in sermons is a dangerous weapon. It is more likely to create offense than to excite piety, and the clergy of the Church of England have wisely agreed to forego it. For where one orator possesses the subtle tact of knowing when to raise a laugh and how to check it in his congregation, and of employing merriment in such a way as to leave no sense of incongruity or irreverence behind it, it is probable that ten men to the exercise of humor will do harm rather than good, and will destroy or diminish the moving power of their own exhortations.

These Boston Girls.

Boston Transcript.

Edith—I was asked to sing last evening, and when I had done so I was complimented in the highest terms by everybody in the room.

Bertha—And yet there are people who say there is no such thing as Christian charity in this world.

HER FAVORITE PETS ARE WASPS

MISS WILHELMINA ENTEMAN.

Miss Wilhelmina Enteman, of Hart-land, Wis., has found pets among wasps. She has made pets of several of these insects, and will hold a fiery little midget on the top of her finger as calmly as if it were a fly and tell his life history from beginning to end.

His home is a little wire cage, of which Miss Eenteman keeps many in her wasp den. At different times she has housed almost every known kind of a wasp in the section where she lives, and many from other places.

"I have kept them for scientific study, of course," she says, "but then, everything alive has really the human element and one can't study the little midgets as I have and not find it out. Ants you know, are supposed to embrace all the wisdom of the world. 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise,' says a proverb, and we should all be as 'busy as bees,' but wasps seem to have been slighted in our household maxims. I can't imagine how it's come about. They are really as industrious as bees and certainly as wise as ants. You cannot fool wasps. They have the sharpest eyes of any insect in the world, and there are any number of other good points about them. They are intelligent in such an ingenious way that they are always amusing to watch."

Your New Stove

Don't buy a stove or heater until you have seen our new 46-page Stove Catalogue—a fine book with large, clear illustrations, detailed, reliable descriptions of the lowest prices obtainable anywhere for honestly built stoves, ranges and heaters.

Our Windsor and Lakeside stoves are the products of our own factories and represent the best types of stove construction.

Write at once for our stove catalogue. Send also address of any neighbor who you think will like to receive our money saving stove proposition. They will welcome the attractive catalogue we intend to send them. Our stove catalogue is entirely free. Merely send a postal. Cold weather is coming; better write at once.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.
Chicago

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one please tell me how to make soft soap with potash or concentrated lye? I followed a recipe I have, but it made hard soap; and when I thinned it enough to make soft soap, it separated.—L., Corry, Pa.

Will some one tell me what butter color is made of? and is it poisonous? Is there not some simple coloring matter one can use, without buying the proprietary article?—G., Roaring Branch, Pa.

Will some reader please give the formula for a sure cure for poll evil? Also the symptoms of the disease?—H., Sharon, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Has any one a plan for the wholesale murder of wasps? It will need to be something besides a knock-down-and-drag-out fight, for they are too many. I have been on the warpath all summer, with broom, stove-wood, or anything at hand, but can't miss the wasps. They got the most of our grapes this year. Does any one know anything good they ever did? Thanks to G., of Arkport, N. Y., for reply about grass.—G., Southern Illinois.

I am an old subscriber to The Blade. I write to ask when is the best time to trim currant bushes, and what is the best way. Will some one please answer?—A., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Will some one please give information, through your columns, as to the starting of the cinnamon vine? I have one which has small bulbs, resembling potatoes, on the vine. Is the vine started from them, or from bulbs at the roots?—R., Moran, Kan.

What can I do to reduce the proud flesh in a sore caused by barbed wire, on a horse's leg?—G., Oconomowoc, Wis.

What can be done for a cow one-quarter of whose udder is swollen and inflamed? I have no idea what caused it.—M., Arcola, Ill.

Is deep plowing always better than shallower? If not, why?—B., Gallipolis, O.

Will some fruit-raiser who reads The Blade tell us all about pruning fruit trees, and when it should be done?—S., Ashtabula, O.

How can I make a good and cheap liquid fertilizer for my flowers, especially potted plants?—Mrs. G., Corning, O.

I will be obliged if some one will give me a tested recipe for curing heaves in horses.—S., Raleigh, N. C.

Chicken Mites.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one inquired a few weeks ago for a remedy for mites in a henhouse. Remove all droppings and pile the hay nests under the roosts and nest boxes, sprinkle sulphur over it and set afire. Do not let it blaze; close the doors and let it smoke an hour or two. If J., of Tumtum, Wash., will try this in his henhouse, I think he will not need to do anything to the chickens.—G., Southern Illinois.

Keeping Fine Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—Somebody at Erie, Pa., asks for information on the above point. If he will pack them in boxes or barrels with dry sand, the flavor and soundness are not only preserved, but their original beauty and firmness are also maintained. I cannot recommend sawdust or bran, as these are liable to get damp or moldy, and thus injure the fruit. Pears may also be preserved in this way, but as these undergo a slight fermentation after becoming ripe, the effect of which is shown in a kind of greasiness on the skin, they should be left a week in the storeroom before the method of preserving here pointed out is commenced.

White Quail.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know if anyone ever saw a white quail? We have here a pure white specimen. It was first noticed with the brood when about half-grown, but is almost grown now.—G., Cimarron, Kan.

The editor never saw a white quail, but there is no reason for supposing the quail is an exception. All birds occasionally produce a "sport" specimen, which is white. These correspond to the human albino. The writer has seen two or three pure white blackbirds in a flock of black ones. All white domestic fowls—chickens, ducks, turkeys, etc.—are the descendants of ancestors, which were "sports," but which have been bred carefully for color. That which was a mere freak becomes a permanency.

Scratches or Grease Heel.

Editor Farmstead: B., of Portland, Ore., asks what to do for scratches or grease heel on horses. This affection is just the same as chapped hands on a person, and is caused by exposure to mud, snow, slush and ice water. Wipe off the parts as clean as possible, bandage them with flannel to keep them warm, and when dry clean them thoroughly with a brush, not touching them with water at all. Washing them with warm water would do no harm if they were well dried afterward, but to be on the safe side it is better not to wash them at all. When clean apply carbolic salve or an ointment made of lard and finely pulverized alum in equal parts. Apply when coming in and going out, and rub the ointment well into the sores, gently, with a soft piece of cloth. If they get very bad give them a few days' rest, applying the remedy at least once a day. If mud or dirt of any kind gets into the sores it should be removed by applying lard freely and afterward rubbing with a soft cloth until perfectly clean; then apply the ointment and keep the animal in a dry place. If proud flesh springs up in the cracks burn some alum, pulverize it fine and sprinkle it on the proud flesh, which will disappear in a few days, then continue to apply the ointment as above described. The horse should be given a teaspoonful of saltpeter in bran or meal mash morning and night for three or four days. If the disease does not yield to this treatment, it has probably gone into the second stage, known as grease heel, which requires different management and remedies. I find the above reliable. I clipped it from a farm paper.—G., Marion, Ind.

Keeping Dried Apples.

Editor Farmstead: To H., of Holgate, O.: Put your dried apples in pans and set in a moderately hot oven. Heat through thoroughly, tie up carefully in paper or muslin sacks and you will not be bothered with wormy fruit.—G., Southern Illinois.

Mouldy Corn.

The Kansas experiment station pronounces mouldy corn very dangerous to feed to horses. The spores of this mould gain entrance to the circulation and find lodgment in the kidneys and liver. The latter is more affected than the kidneys, probably on account of the lower pressure of the circulation. The spores germinate here and cause inflammation of these organs. The cerebral symptoms are the result of the formation of an abscess in the cerebrum. This abscess is caused by an interference with the blood supply. The spores seem to retain their infectious properties for about six months.

An Important Bulletin.

Every one who keeps cows should send for Farmers' Bulletin No. 206, on "Milk Fever; Its Simple and Successful Treatment." It is a 16-page pamphlet, and tells all about the cure of this disease, which is a very common disease with cows, and frequently fatal. It will cost you nothing. Write a letter requesting a copy, giving both the number and name of the bulletin, and address it "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." Kindly mention that you saw it noticed in The Blade.

Plant Pear Trees.

A pear orchard once established is good for a number of years. Pear trees have been known to live for 200 years, though such an age is unusual. The dwarf varieties are useful in furnishing a quick supply while waiting for the more valuable standards. Pears are a reliable fruit, too, as they rarely fail of at least a moderate crop, and sometimes they are exceedingly prolific. Some varieties bear year after year, and in this respect are superior to peaches.

The tree should not be forced too rapidly while young nor be neglected when old, or it will become mossy and the fruit will deteriorate in quality. The dead bark should be scraped from the trunks and they should be well washed in soap suds. The ground under the trees should be lightly forked and the roots be mulched with coal ashes. All wormy twigs should be removed and burned. Thus cared for pear trees will live, thrive and bear such crops as will gladden the heart of the cultivator. But as pears may be gathered before fully ripe and are really improved by doing so there is no other fruit crop which can be so successfully secured against depredators.

The pear is sometimes ill formed and knotty, but when well grown is one of the most shapely of fruits. It is an interesting study as the swollen calyx forms the edible portion of the fruit. The pear seems indeed to consist of a mere expansion of the stalk, with its fibers gradually lost in a mass of sweet, succulent tissue. Botanists say that the sinking of the seed vessels into the body of the stalk is a singular plan for insuring safe fertilization on the visits of the bee. The clustered flowers are white and fragrant, and when the tree is in bloom it is ornamental enough to grace any lawn, garden or orchard. It is often pyramidal in form, varying in size from a mere shrub to a tree nearly 50 feet in height. In the spring it is one of the earliest trees to expand its smooth, glossy foliage.

The Japanese have a curious method of training pear trees. They set them in long rows quite wide apart. When several feet high the branches are all turned crosswise and tied to one another. When the trees are full grown it looks underneath like a long hall with regular columns on each side and a rich ceiling of beautiful green overhead. Looking down on the pear orchard nothing is seen but a solid green floor.

As to varieties, each must select for himself, but let no one overlook the old reliable Bartlett, Duchess and Oregon while putting out new and "improved" varieties.

Whether to keep cultivated or to let stand in grass is also a question with the busy farmer who only wishes to grow enough for home use, with a few to spare for market. Our pear orchard is in grass and is utilized for the apiary, as bees like to swarm on and are easily hived from the low branches.

Harvesting Cowpea Seed.

The Oklahoma experiment station has issued a bulletin on the above subject, which is important, as the seed was worth $2.00 to $2.50 per bushel in that territory this season. The following extracts will be found valuable:

One of two methods is generally used in harvesting cowpea seed. The pods are either picked off by hand as they ripen, or the vines are gathered when the greater part of the pods are ripe, and then the peas are flailed or threshed out.

The fact that the pods do not all ripen at the same time and shatter after being ripe a few days makes it necessary to gather them as they ripen if some seed is not to be lost in the field. In order to gather in a crop of cowpea seed without waste, from two to three pickings must be made. The first one or two gatherings must be made by hand, but the last pods to ripen may be harvested with the vine and flailed out. One great drawback to the hand-picking method is the hand labor required and consequently the cost. A fairly active boy can, in a patch where the crop of pods is fair, pick from 50 to 75 pounds of pods in ten hours. The pods will yield about 70 pounds of seed to the hundred. As a rule, it will not cost far from 75 cents to $1 a bushel to get cowpeas picked by hand. In some localities it is a common practice to give half of the seed for the labor of picking. It is but a small matter to separate the grain from the pods after they have been picked. This can be rapidly done with a flail, but if a bean huller is available that will be found much better for the purpose.

The method of allowing the pods to remain on the vines until all or a greater part of them are ripe and then cutting the vines and curing them and then flailing or threshing out the peas, will be found to be the most practical method of gathering the seed in many cases, although with this method more or less of the seed will be lost on the ground by some of the riper pods popping open before the cutting and during the harvest. But the expense saved by doing away with the hand labor in picking will more than balance this loss, and if it can be arranged so that hogs can be turned on the patch after the crop is removed the greater part of the peas that have shattered out will be picked up.

In harvesting cowpea vines to save the seed they may be cut with a scythe, mower, an improvised horizontal knife fastened to the shank of a cultivator, or a regular bean harvester. In order to use the last two methods the plants must be in rows and at least two feet apart.

Much good seed that has been well harvested is greatly damaged by not protecting it from the weevil. This insect causes much loss in stored cowpea seed. It is the same insect which infests the garden bean. While the pods are in the field the insect lays her eggs on them. In this country these hatch out in the fall shortly after harvest, as well as in the spring and summer. So the seed should be closely watched for the first appearance of the little beetles and the seed treated at once in some way to destroy them. This can be most effectually and economically done by putting the seed in air-tight vessels or bins and applying carbon bisulphide to the seed. This is done by putting the liquid in a dish and setting on top the seed and covering the vessels or bins tightly. The carbon bisulphide evaporates very readily. It is a heavy gas and penetrates the mass of seed and destroys the insects. This operation will have to be repeated several times during a season if the seed is to be kept free from the weevil. In small quantities the carbon bisulphide costs 15 to 25 cents per pound. As a rule, 1 pound of the liquid will treat 20 bushels of the seed. The liquid and the gas are very inflammable and poisonous and all fire should be kept away from it. If the weevils are kept out and the seed is stored in a dry place it will retain its vitality two or three years.

The average yield of cowpea seed per acre at the Oklahoma experiment station varies from 8 to 14 bushels.

COUNT CASSINI SAYS:

Russian Imperial Embassy, Washington.

The HAYNER WHISKEY which has been used at the Russian Embassy has given universal satisfaction. It is an admirable household whiskey.

Russian Ambassador.

THE ONLY WHISKEY WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION FOR HIGHEST QUALITY AND PERFECT PURITY.

Government statistics show that the famous Miami Valley produces better grain and has purer water than any other section of this country. It is Nature's garden. Right in the heart of this favored spot is our distillery. We have at our very door the two essentials for producing the finest whiskey in the world—the best grain and the purest water. Add to these one of the most completely equipped distilleries ever operated and an experience of 38 years in distilling whiskey and you have a combination that is unequaled anywhere. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal and other uses. That's why we have over half a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Don't forget that it goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carries a *United States Registered Distiller's Guarantee* of PURITY and AGE and saves the dealers' enormous profits. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

DIRECT FROM OUR DISTILLERY TO YOU
Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied you are not out a cent. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

230 DAYTON, OHIO — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN. — ATLANTA, GA.

JAPAN'S BEST.

She Can Put Half a Million of Them in the Field.

In all the world I have never seen finer fellows than some of Japan's troops. The Tokio Guards were superb, and the general body of the infantry very fine indeed. The best the nation has is now at the front. For five long years Japan was selecting those men, picking them, choosing them, trying them, getting them ready for that fateful February day when hell was to be let loose upon the peaceful earth.

The Russian officers in Japan saw the preparations and sneered. Today they are reaping the reward of those cheap sneers, just as we harvested the fruits of disaster which Tory folly, Tory ins tence and want of common sense prepared for us during the first six months, when we were so nobly taking the Transvaal and Free State from the fine Burgher breed to give them to the Park lane Chinaman and the German cheap trader.

I made it my business to look beyond the army corps the Japanese were rushing to the front while I was in Japan. I went into the interior of the country as far as I could get in company with a fellow journalist of great experience. I looked at the men from whom the Mikado will have to draw his fighting forces a year hence, when the grand fellows he now has in action are killed or worn out with wounds and marching; torn to pieces by the eternal strain of a long-continued struggle, shattered by the frightful horrors of a winter campaign. That they will die like heroes at the command of their ruler all the world knows, and when they are dead, or when they are stale and sore, they will have to be replaced. And I do not think that when she is tried to the uttermost Japan can, from first to last, put more than 500,000 really high-class men into the field. There is a tremendous drop in the calibre of the class the fighters are coming from. Many generations of semi-slavery, of ill-breeding, of low diet, of wretched pay and conseless work have thinned the coolie blood, and there is even a greater difference between coolies and the class I have referred to than there is between the coolies of India and the Sikhs and the Ghourkas.—A. G. Hales in London Daily News.

OIL WELL IN ACTION.

In the United States an oil well means a well that yields petroleum. It sometimes happens that a well becomes clogged with sand or other matter and will not pump freely. In that case the

remedy is to "torpedo" it. Giant powder or dynamite is lowered into the well and the charge is ignited. If the operation is successful a column of petroleum, sand, earth and stones bursts forth with a muffled roar and the passage is closed. The photograph shows an oil well in Indiana just at the moment that it has been "shot."

SAWMILL ECONOMIES.

Nothing about a sawmill goes to waste these days. Ten years ago the sawmill owners would pile their sawdust until they had a large heap, and then they would burn it, getting no return whatever. The most of them now have Dutch ovens for drying the dust, and they burn it in their furnaces, making the refuse pay for the operation. Still others have established paper mills, and use their saw dust for making paper. In the olden days great logs were taken and squared and the slabs were thrown away. Now a very thin slice is taken off. Then a board is sawed and edged, and in that way hardly a perceptible fraction is lost with the bark, and even the bark has its uses.

IN THE WRONG PLACE.

A local railway out West has an unenviable reputation for slowness, and many jokes are cracked at its expense. Not long ago a humorist was traveling on this line. When a ticket collector came to examine the tickets the humorist inquired:

"Does this railway company allow passengers to give advice if they give it in a respectful manner?"

The collector, suspecting fun at his own expense, replied in gruff tones, "I suppose it does."

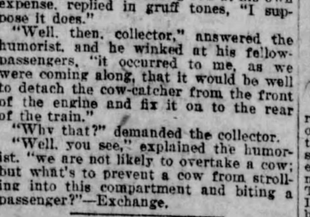
"Well, then, collector," answered the humorist, and he winked at his fellow-passengers, "it occurred to me, as we were coming along, that it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and fix it on to the rear of the train."

"Why that?" demanded the collector.

"Well, you see," explained the humorist, "we are not likely to overtake a cow; but what's to prevent a cow from strolling into this compartment and biting a passenger?"—Exchange.

NORWEGIAN CART.

The carriage or cart in most common use in Norway is a quaint old vehicle peculiar to that country. It is built of wood, with a light frame, and is drawn



by a single horse. It contains two seats, one high in air, occupied by the driver; the other a small one tucked away inconspicuously behind. The rear seat is occupied by a servant or by children.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Wireless Telegraph.

Some time ago The Blade told of the adoption of the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy by the Navy department of the United States. What has been done in this matter?—A. N. G., Conneaut, O.

Well, it has done a good deal. Within the past fiscal year, according to the annual report of Admiral Manney, chief of the bureau of equipment of the Navy department, there has been established twenty-two wireless telegraph stations along the coast. He also reports a list of sixty additional points where the wireless system is to be installed. These latter include not only the North American continent, but all the insular possessions of the United States. The isthmus of Panama is included.. The admiral requests the department to take steps to secure possession of the needed tracts of land. The stations already established are Cape Elizabeth, Portsmouth, Cape Ann, Boston, Cape Cod, Newport, Montauk Point, New York, Navesink, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Annapolis, Washington, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Pensacola, San Juan, Culebra, Yerba Buena island, Mare island, Cabras island and Cavite.

The stations to be established are Frenchman's Bay, Cape Sankaty Head, Nantucket, Nantucket Shoal Lightship, Absecon Light, Cape Henlopen or Delaware Breakwater, Assateague island, between Currituck Beach Light and Bodie Island Light; Cape Lookout, Cape Fear, Cape Remain, Charleston, Savannah river, Cape Canaveral, Cape Florida, Alligator Reef, Boca Grande, Tampa, Cedar Keys, Cape San Blas, Mobile bay, mouth of the Mississippi river, New Orleans, Raccoon Point, Sabine Passage, Galveston, mouth of the Rio Grande river, Bahia Honda, Cuba; Guantanamo, Cuba; west end of Porto Rico, Pamama canal, east end of Panama canal, west end of San Diego, San Pedro, Point Conception, Point Sur, Point Arena, Cape Mendocino, Cape Blanco, Columbia river, Cape Flattery, Port Townsend, Bremerton, Wash.; Sitka, Dutch Harbor, Kika island, Honolulu, Midway island, Guam, Tutuila, Cape Bojeador, Point Piedras, Capones, Olongapo, San Bernardino, Point Suban, Point Cebu, Holnt, Tabuna, Iloilo, Suriabo Straits and Basilan Straits. Admiral Manney emphasizes the need of equipping these stations at once with wireless instruments, as in case of war they will be of the utmost importance. The government has made great strides in improving wireless telegraphy, and when the stations enumerated are equipped we shall be ahead of any nation in the world in wireless communication.

Copra.

What is copra? From what is it made and of what use is it? I see it mentioned in a book written by Robert Louis Stevenson.—A. G. W., Lancaster, O.

Copra is the meat of the cocoanut, from which cocoanut oil is extracted. The nut is broken by hand and the meat extracted and dried in kilns or in the sun. The oil is generally used for the manufacture of soap, but of late years methods of refining it have been perfected, with the result that a considerable proportion is now sold for food purposes. Copra is not treated to a first and second pressing, as are most oil seeds. The raw material is first passed through a cylinder press. The pulpy mass issuing therefrom is then treated in a box press, and no distinction is made between the oils resulting from the two processes. The high-grade oils are obtained by clarification and filtration. Copra cake is very seldom treated by chemical process, as it finds a ready sale for stock feeding purposes.

Largest Ocean Vessel.

Please give the cost of the large transport vessels and her twin sister, one called Celtic; give cost, as near as possible, when built, and number of passengers she carries or did carry.—J. W. L., Lakeview, Mich.

You evidently refer to the White Star transatlantic line of steamers, because the names of all its vessels end in "ic." But do not call them "transport" steamers. The word "transport" is now always used to signify vessels owned or engaged by the government to carry troops, provisions, munition, horses or mules, etc., to be used in war. The vessels you mean are "passenger" steamships, not transports.

The largest (and newest) vessel of the White Star line is the Baltic, which made its first voyage this summer. It is the largest vessel ever built. It is 726 feet long; tonnage 23,876; capacity, 28,000 tons of freight and 3,000 passengers, besides a crew of 350 persons.

The Celtic and her sister vessel, the Cedric, are both 700 feet long, 75 feet broad and 49 feet in depth; the Celtic of 20,904 tons, the Cedric of 21,400 tons. As to cost of vessels, it is not given. But it is of no consequence, for people are interested in size, capacity and horse power. The question of expense is a minor matter.

Heat.

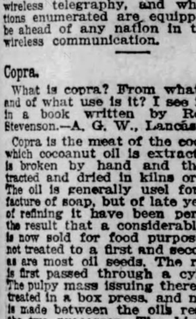
Is there, or is there not any heat in fire?—R. H. C., Ashley, Ill.

This is one of a large class of questions upon science which makes the editor of the Bureau lament that his readers will not borrow from high school pupils their text-books on natural philosophy (physics) or spend $1.25 or $1.50 in buying one for themselves. The questions evince a most praiseworthy desire to learn, coupled with a most dense ignorance of the elementary principles of natural science.

Heat, light and electricity are each different vibrations set up in the universal ether. When you speake of "fire," you really refer to only one of the many chemical phenomena. When coal or wood is set on fire, so that it sends out flame, the chemical explanation is that the carbon and hydrogen, which compose the main portion of either fuel, combines chemically with the gas (an element) or oxygen of the air, as to produce certain physical phenomena, among which is the sending out of certain vibrations in the universal ether, which, when they reach us, produce a certain sensation, which we attribute to heat. The flame is simply the glow of atoms of gaseous carbon as they unite with the oxygen. The smoke is simply atoms of carbon which were not hot enough to unite with the oxygen of the air.

This chemical union, in some manner, sets up vibrations, infinitely small, in the universal ether, which we recognize as heat. To ask if there is any heat in "fire" is to ask a very silly question. What is fire? Chemical union. The result of that chemical union is the production of those etheric waves which we all recognize as heat, and often as light. This is the only scientific answer possible to the query.

Write for FREE Sample Book



See our sample cloth and prices before buying your winter suit. We have an enormous trade in Men's and Boys' Clothing and are prepared to serve you as no other firm can. We sell only good, serviceable suits and quote prices that will surprise you when you see the quality we put in all our garments.

Our clothing is made in clean, well aired and lighted workshops. When you buy from us you get the very best. Ask for Sample Book W2 and we will send you 75 pieces of cloth for your inspection. If you want a suit cut to your special order ask for Sample Book V21 and we will send 28 pieces of cloth, also a tape measure and instructions for taking measurements.

Either Book W2 of ready-made samples or V21 of made-to-order samples—write to-day.

Fine Heavy Weight Overcoats, $6.50 and Up. Ask for Sample Book W2.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts.
Chicago

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

"TO YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

Tammany.

Please give as much space as you can conveniently to the history of Tammany hall.—G. L. W., Greers, S. C.

In 1789 the "Columbian Order" was established in New York. In 1805 it was incorporated and the name, "Tammany society," was assumed, after the name of an Indian chief. It was at first merely a social organization, but about 1800, the most of the members being friendly to Aaron Burr, it entered politics to promote Burr's aspirations. It eventually gained a prominent position in the politics of New York city, which it has ever since maintained, by a thorough organization and a thorough canvass. It is nominally controlled by a "general committee," with a representation from every legislative election district in the city. This body is so large as to be unwieldly, and is therefore divided into subcommittees, through which the real leaders make their will felt. It has always been the favorite plan of boodlers and grafters to use Tammany to further their schemes. For instance, in the days of the Tweed ring, Tweed was boss of Tammany and in thre years, 1869 to 1871, it is estimated the city was plundered of twelve million dollars. Every contract for city work of every kind was made to pay to this ring of grafters. Tweed's overthrow dealt Tammany a severe blow, but it has always recovered its position, and is now in control of the offices of New York city.

"Old Abe."

Editor Blade: I want to tell you how much I appreciate "our family paper," but can hardly command words sufficiently expressive. I am especially interested in the Question Bureau. Your patience and kindness in answering so great a variety of queries has surprised and delighted me. Twice lately there has been reference to "Old Abe," the war eagle. I was in the service, and well remember seeing the bird carried by the tallest man in the regiment—Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. You may remember that in 1865 there was a fair held in Chicago to raise money for the United States sanitary commission, which was a successful affair. In connection with that fair some person originated and carried out a scheme to give "Old Abe" a chance to help. Card photographs of the eagle were printed by thousands and sent out to be sold by young people at 15 cents each. These sellers were made the "Army of the American Eagle," and given commissions according to the number sold. My brother—then a lad of 12—sold 200 of the cards, and received a commission as corporal. I think 800 sales made one a sergeant, etc. The result of the scheme was $16,000 added to the fund.

After the war the eagle was returned to Wisconsin and kept in the state house until its death, when it was mounted by a taxidermist and remained there until the capitol building was destroyed by fire, a year or more ago. Unfortunately the remains were consumed, and I felt almost as if it had been a personal acquaintance. Some 25 years ago I heard a lady speaker, in Jackson, say, in her speech that "the best joke on 'Old Abe' was that after "the returned to Wisconsin it proved there had been a mistake in gender, by laying a number of eggs."

I can imagine something of the enthusiasm the eagle's presence on a field of battle would create. I saw the statement that some Confederate general said he "would rather capture that bird than a regiment of Yankees"—words to that effect. Some of the tales related about the eagle's action under fire, I think, will bear a few grains of salt. The eagle bearer carried it on a perch across the top of a pole, and there was a gaily painted shield beneath the perch. When I saw it, there was a chain attaching the bird to the pole.—F. W. S., Parma, Mich.

The editor is under obligations to the friend who wrote the letter above. It is extremely interesting. If any reader who was in the Eighth Wisconsin, and can tell of the regiment's battle history and the eagle's behavior amid the stress of arms, the Question Bureau will be most happy to publish it.

"Milk Sickness."

The arsenic shrub, or polson oak, the cause of milk sickness, is a species of the poison vine, but it never runs up trees and seldom forks, unless bitten off. It shoots up a straight stem, somewhat square and ridgy, resembling a young currant sprout, with its leaves putting out in the same manner, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in height, though most generally varying but little from 2 to 2½ feet high. It retains a few green leaves on the top during November, which attract the cattle; hence the disease is more prevalent in fall and winter than in summer. When cattle contract the disease in summer it may be by either water or feed, where the roots or the herb get into the water.

The herb eaten has much the same effect that arsenic has. It throws the animal into fever, but death does not take place until they drink water. The herb alluded to as the cause of milk sickness was pointed out on January, 1821, by a Pottowatamie chief named "Little Duck," on the waters of White Lick, 15 miles south of Indianapolis.

The disease termed "trembles" may occur at all periods from May to December—however, seldom in May. "Buckeyed" cattle have about the same symptoms as do cattle with milk sickness; the meat, butter or milk does not produce the same general effect upon persons or animals that eat of it, as does the milk sickness. An experienced person can detect the disease the very moment he enters the sick room, particularly when retching and vomiting is going on. In some cases there will be, at times, rather a profuse sweat, which will be of a cold, clammy nature. It is then that we have that peculiar odor which is truly pathognomonic in the disease. In the early settlement of this, Warren county, Indiana, many cattle died and some persons died from eating milk and beef, where now the land has been cultivated or pastured until the shrub is nearly all gone.

There is a "plantain," growing mostly on clayey soil on the banks of streams which can be found and gathered at any time of the year, prepared and used both externally and internally as a sure remedy for milk sickness; poison, whether contracted from the bites of venomous reptiles or poisonous insects; whether from the bites of rabid animals or from handling vegetables or minerals, or from any other cause whatever.

The state of Kentucky, it is claimed, authorized a premium for the discovery of the cause of milk sickness, and for a remedy for the disease. A committee was appointed by the legislature to attend to the matter. When application was made they remained silent. It was thought to be for sinister motives, they being all medical men. The time for granting premium expired by its limitation.—J. X. M., Pine Village, Ind.

With the above letter the discussion of "milk sickness" ends, so far as The Blade is concerned. The whole proposition is this:

That there were in the forests of the west and southwest a number of indigenous shrubs, vines and plants, which produced poisonous effects, either upon the cattle which ate them, or upon the person who used their milk or butter; and that the clearing of the forests and cultivation of the soil has largely destroyed the different kinds of vegetation which produced poisonous effects. "Milk sickness" was not a specific disease but simply a poisoning of the system.

Submarine Boats.

Please give detailed description of the Holland submarine torpedo boat, mechanism and method of action, etc. Also history of torpedo boats from the first invented to the present.—A. E. P., Marengo, Iowa.

Modern submarine torpedo boats are of two kinds, the "submerged" and the "submergible." The former, in cruising condition, moves with only a small portion of the hull above water. The submergible (to which type the Holland belongs) cruise on the surface much like the ordinary torpedo boat. The difference in principle between the two types is slight, but the difference in construction is marked.

The "submerged" boats are usually cylindrical, with pointed ends. They are submerged, either by admitting water into the ballast tanks, or by inclined rudders, or by both methods. But the "submergible" boats have two hulls, one inside the other. To submerge the boat, water is admitted to the space between the two hulls, which brings the boat so low in the water that every small wave or swell washes over her—which is called the "swash" condition. To sink her below the surface, water is admitted to the ballast tanks, inside of the interior hull. The pumping out of the water brings her to the surface again.

You must remember that submarine torpedo boats are still very much of an experiment. The difficulties in the way, none of which have been fully solved, are: 1, difficulty of insuring safety to the crew; 2, of obtaining a fair speed; 3, of steering when submerged; 4, of securing even ordinary comfort for the crew; 5, of insuring stability; and 6, the difficulty of directing and discharging the torpedo. The problem of going faster than 10 knots an hour when submerged is a knotty one. Electric storage batteries are too heavy; steam is impossible when under water; a gasoline motor could be used, but there is no way of getting rid of the exhaust gases, which, if allowed to enter the boat would speedily suffocate the crew. To discuss these points fully would take more space than we can give. The submarine torpedo boat of 1904 is still very far from perfect. It is of little use except in smooth water, difficult to use at night, and with a very short radius of action.

As to the details of the Holland, and other makes of submarine torpedo boats, you must remember that the details are not made public, because that would give an advantage to foreign nations. And there is but little to be said in the way of history of torpedo boats. In the civil war, torpedoes were carried at the ends of long spars, projecting from the bows of vessels on the surface. Later the plan was adopted of launching them on the surface of the water, from the boat's deck, and later of forcing them out by compressed air, through a tube which opens beneath the surface of the water.

The Cabinet.

Kindly give us in an early issue of the Weekly, the Roosevelt cabinet.—B. F. J., Pleasantville, O.

You don't know how glad we are to have this old, reliable stand-by of a question come up again! It comes about 14 times a year. We answered it last in April, and would not do so now except for the change caused by the death of Postmaster General Payne. The cabinet is:

Secretary of state, John Hay; treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; war, Wm. H. Taft; attorney general, Wm. H. Moody; postmaster general, Robert J. Wynne; secretary of the navy, Paul Morton; interior, E. A. Hitchcock; agriculture, James Wilson; commerce and labor, Victor H. Metcalf.

Swediah Railways.

Please tell me through your valuable Question Bureau if Sweden has a railroad from Stockholm to the Arctic ocean?—R. E. A., Pittsfield, Pa.

The latest map of Sweden in The Blade library is one printed about six months ago. Southern Sweden has a good railway system. The line which goes furthest north goes nearly parallel with the western shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, to the port of Lulea, near the northern end of that body of water. Thence it goes northwestward across Sweden, from 30 to 50 miles south of the northern Swedish boundary, thence across northern Norway to the port of Victoriahavn, on Ofoten Fiord, which is a branch of West Fiord, which is an arm of the Arctic ocean. Victoriahavn is in about 68½ degrees north latitude. As the Arctic ocean is arbitrarily supposed to be bounded on the south by the Arctic circle, which is the circle of 66½ degrees north latitude, Victoriahavn's harbor is a branch of the Arctic ocean. As to the history of this part of the Swedish railway system we have no data.

Diminutive Breeds.

What are the reasons for the Shetland ponies being so small?—Reader, Walnut, Iowa.

All domestic animals and birds show a distinction in size among different breeds. Compare the diminutive Bantam chicken with the huge Shanghai; the toy terrier, which can stand comfortably on your hand, with the great St. Bernard, as large as a calf. The original pig was not larger than a six-months' old sheat. The ancestor of the horse, whose earliest fossil remains have been found in Wyoming was no larger than a large dog. The tendency seems to have been, in the long geologic ages of development, to develop larger and larger species of the higher mammals, while the reptiles were, in past ages, much larger than they now are.

Wireless Telephone.

I notice a list of exhibits at the world's fair in which the wireless telephone is mentioned. Please explain its workings, stating how far messages can be transmitted.—W. M., Portland Station, O.

The wireless telephone is as yet simply an experiment. No one can tell whether it will prove practical. The principle is, of course, the same as that of the wireless telegraph—the setting up of electric vibrations in the universal ether, by proper mechanism. In the wireless telegraph, this is done by sending electric signals from a dynamo into the vertical wires. In the wireless telephone, this will have to be done by the voice instead of by a telegraph key. Whether it will be a success, no one can tell, nor how far it will be available.

The Brazos River.

Please give the amount appropriated to the Brazos river and harbor by the government, and tell who was congressman from this district at the time. I believe it was Mr. Hawley, a Republican. We are trying to elect a Republican this fall, and if the above are the facts, it will help us in the campaign.—H. H., Angleton, Tex.

The appropriations for the improvement of the Brazos river, Texas, began with one of $5,000, to pay the expenses of a board of engineers to ascertain the character and value of the improvements at the mouth of the river, previously made by the Brazos River Channel & Dock company. The board was to report the depth of the water on the bar at the time of examination, the value of the work to the government and such other information as the board should deem essential. This was at the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress. At the same session an appropriation of $5,000 was also made to remove snags and overhanging trees from the Brazos, from Richmond south.

At the third session of the Fifty-third congress there was appropriated $85,000 for dredging, improving and developing the harbor at the mouth of the Brazos—provided that no part of it should be "expended until the Brazos River Channel & Dock company shall file with the secretary of war a transfer to the United States of the jetties and auxiliary works; also all rights and privileges conferred upon said company by its charter, or by the act of congress to charge and collect tolls for the use and navigation of said river. And the secretary of war is directed to make an examination of said river and the jetties, and report to congress the estimated cost of extending the jetties one-half mile, and the estimated depth and width of the channel to be obtained by such extension, and the estimated cost of obtaining 20 feet of water and a channel 150 feet wide."

Also at the Fifty-fifth congress, third session: "For the improvement of the Brazos river between Velasco and Richmond, West Galveston bay channel, double bayou and the mouths of the adjacent streams," $65,000 was appropriated.

At the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress a survey was ordered of the Brazos river, from its mouth to the city of Waco.

In the Fifty-seventh congress, first session, for "improving the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, continuing improvement," $50,000. At the same session, "improving Brazos river between Velasco and Richmond, Texas, continuing improvement," $50,000 was appropriated.

At the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress, for "improving the Braos river from Richmond to Old Washington, in accordance with the second plan of the report submitted in House Document No. 281, Fifty-sixth congress, second session," $150,000 was appropriated.

Mr. Hawley, Republican, represented the district in which Galveston is located, in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses. We think a Republican by the name of Swan represented the district in the Fifty-fourth congress, but are not certain. In the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth congresses it has been represented by a Democrat.

Ptomaine Poisons.

Kindly explain what ptomaine poison is, or what the cause of it. I see so much about it. Is it found in water or only in animal and vegetable substances?—W. K. C., Springs Creek, Va.

The word ptomaine is from the Greek word ptoma, a corpse, a dead body. Ptomaines is a generic term for a class of animal poisons, the result of decomposition of animal matters—meat, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, etc. The ptomaine poisons are very similar in chemical composition to the vegetable alkaloid poisons. All ptomaines are the result of decomposition of animal matters. Hence, we read in newspapers of deaths by ptomaine poisoning from eating canned meats, fish, cheese, milk, ice cream, etc. Replying directly to your question, the ptomaines are animal, never vegetable; they can, of course, be transmitted in water, but are never originally in the water itself.

Columbus' Return Voyage.

Columbus, on January 4, 1493, in the Nina, started to sail for Spain. All went well until February 12, when a great storm arose and threatened to break the frail vessel into pieces. Columbus feared he had endured all his hardships to perish on an unknown sea. In his anxiety he wrote out two statements of two accounts of his discovery, which he sealed and addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella. He then wrapped each in a cloth, and, inclosing each in large cakes of wax, put them into barrels. One of the barrels he flung into the sea, and the other he kept on deck. Please state whether the barrel he flung into the sea was ever found.—T. H. L., Grovertown, Ind.

No, it was never found. In fact, in the vast part of the Atlantic, the waters circle around, drawing all floating objects toward the center, where they eventually become water-logged and sink. Probably this was the fate of the barrel thrown overboard. As he reached home in safety, the world lost nothing.

The Roosevelt Children.

V. R., Sioux Falls, S. D.: President Roosevelt was married to Miss Alice Lee, in 1883. She died in 1884, leaving an infant, now Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's eldest child. In 1886, Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow. The children by this second marriage are: Theodore, Jr., aged 17; Kermit, aged 15; Ethel, 13; Archibald Bullock, aged 10, and Quentin, aged 7. Alice and Ethel are the only daughters.

What a Patent Covers.

Is anyone allowed to manufacture a patented article for their own use?—D. L., Spring Creek, Mo.

Most certainly not. A patent secures to the patentee, or his assigns, the sole right to manufacture as well as sell. To make a patented article for your own use alone, without the authorization of the patentee, is quite as much a violation of the law as to make it in order to sell to somebody else.

It is singular that so great a misconception should be so wide-spread—that is, the idea that any one can manufacture a patented article for his own use, if he does not sell it. We have answered this question once or twice a year ever since the Question Bureau was established.

Sick Ones and Suffering

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

There Are No Conditions

Nothing to deposit. Nothing to promise. The dollar bottle is free. Your druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth and send me the bill.

No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt.

In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—my remedy is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors, perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to—I have said "If it fails it is free"—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed.

But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and dose away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of my remedy. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief in

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bedridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the stomach—deaden the pain—but it does at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that this goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Would I do this if I were not straightforward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me

But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar had been his. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For the free dollar bottle order address Dr. Shoop, Box 928, Racine, Wis. Any one of these six books will be sent free on request.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Cartridges and Shot Shells

ARE "FOXY" KILLERS.

Don't ask for "cartridges"—say "U. M. C. 22s, 38-40 W. C. F. cartridges," etc.

U. M. C. cartridges are guaranteed, also standard arms when U. M. C. cartridges are used as specified on labels.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency: 313 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

J. F. R., Phillipsburg, Kan.: We regret to say we have not the data to answer.

F. S. R., Arlington, Neb.: Unfortunately we have not a correct list of all. If you will tell what states you particularly desire to know, we will probably be able to help you.

C. J. H., Burton, O.: We were in error in our answer about inauguration days coming on Sunday. The first case was in 1821, when the inauguration took place on the next day.

C. H. S., Scenery Hill, Pa.: Booth was American born, his father being a famous English actor. Guiteau was American born. His ancestry, we believe, was French and English. McKinley's assassin was of Polish descent. As to their religious views, we know nothing.

Wonder of the World Is Electricity.

For 50c we will send you enough to cure any case of Rheumatism, Bad Circulation or Lost Vitality and remove all bad odors from the feet or body. We sign a contract to refund the money if it fails to cure. State whether for lady or gent. Electropode Co., Lima, Ohio.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Harper & Brothers, New York:

The Cycle of Life. This book by Dr. C. W. Salesby is a series of scientific essays whose object is to bring science "home to men's business and bosoms." The essays are wholly disconnected with each other, and yet they give a very good idea of the present day attainment of knowledge regarding human life and the possibilities of its evolutionary future.

The Flower of Youth, by Roy Rolfe Gilson, is a charming idyl of the sunny days of youth which is rather more of a series of character sketches than it is a story. All the people the book describes are delightful to read about.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

Secret History of Today. The author of this volume, Allen Upward, in his character of a diplomatic spy, has given the inside history, as he has imagined it, of a number of the historic puzzles of later years, such as the blowing up of the Maine, the Dreyfus affair, the death of King Humbert and other events of a world startling nature. The book contains some excellent detective stories all of which are illustrated.

Jiu Jitsu Combat Tricks. The subject of this latest volume in the series devoted to Jiu-Jitsu, the Japanese method of physical training, acknowledged to be the best method of bodily training known to the world and the combat tricks employed by the Japanese in feats of attack and defense. Thirty-two illustrations add the information of the text. The author of the series is H. Irving Hancock.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Cathedrals of Southern France, by Francis Milton, and The Cathedrals of England, by Mary J. Taber, are two informing books, profusely illustrated and especially planned to interest the traveler or general reader. The volumes are of more than ordinary excellence, both in text and illustrations.

At Home with the Jardines. This is the title of a story by Lilian Bell, which describes the life of prosperous young married people in an American country house. The book is light reading.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:

The House of Fulfillment by George Martin, is a pretty tale of the south, the time of which is just after the civil war. It tells of the fortunes of the Blair family, is as clean, wholesome and entertaining a story as one could wish to read.

Blazed Trail Stories. This is a collection of Stewart Edward White's vigorous tales of the great northwest and its forests and plains. Half of the stories are of the lumbermen and other people of the "blazed trail," while the other half are of the wild life of the plains. The tales are vigorous and thrilling pieces of literature.

The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

American Coals. A new edition of The Story of American Coal, as it is written by William Jasper Nicolls, has recently been published, with additions and revisions which enable the book to present the latest figures of coal production. Everything connected with American coals, their origin, development, transportation and consumption, is treated in the various chapters and an interesting story is made out of the subject. The United States is at the head of all other countries in coal production, and the account of the progress of this industry is an important bit of national history.

Cats By the Way. The author of this cat book is Sarah E. Trueblood, who has written stories about the common kind of cats, the domestic pets nearly every one has had experience with, and the stray cats that come to our doors seeking homes. The stories are designed to enlist the reader's sympathy for all sorts and conditions of cats and make an earnest plea in behalf of the feline race.

The Science of Life, by John Oliver Hobbs, is an essay in which are associated with the science of life, St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuitical Society, and Count Tolstoi. The gist of the essay lies in the consideration of the life and teachings of these two famous men and the effect upon the world. Published by the Scott-Thaw Co., New York.

Farmington. Under this title, Clarence S. Darrow has written a readable book containing the recollections of his early life in a Pennsylvania village. The book is filled with quaint humor and describes the youthful illusions which surround a boy and after experience tears away. The book will especially please those who can see reflected in its pages their own boyhood days. Published by A. C. McClurg Company, Chicago.

The Soldier of the Valley, by Nelson Lloyd, is charming in its quaint and simple representaion of life in a mountain village shut away from the outer world. The Soldier of the Valley is a young man who fought in the Cuban war and returned home a cripple. The book is pathetic and yet there is much in it which gives cause for hearty laughter. It is well illustrated. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Black Friday. This is a new novel by Frederic S. Isham, which pictures an eventful period in the financial history of the country and affords a vivid glimpse of Wall street life and happenings immediately after the close of the civil war. The incidents lead up to the disastrous Black Friday, famed in Wall street annals, and are interwoven with a live romance and descriptions of fashionable eastern society in the late sixties. The book is especially interesting as a bit of national history which transpired within the memory of many who may read the novel. Published by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Sunday School

A FIGHTING MAN'S FAITH

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 23 Is: "Elisha and Naaman," 2 Kings 5:1-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

One of the most romantic stories in the Old Testament is that of Elisha's curing Naaman, the Syrian general, of leprosy, through the instrumentality of the little Hebrew maiden who was a captive. The incident is one of the tales which never fails to hold the attention of children, while at the same time the greatest preachers have used it to move vast congregations of men and women.

Naaman was a warrior, the head of the Syrian host, and, in those days when the fighting man was the greatest man he was the mainstay of the kingdom. His place and power and honor in Syria were so great that whatever affected him deeply concerned the kingdom. For Naaman it was who led the Syrian host against Shalmanezer and his Assyrian hordes. His courage, his popularity and his generalship had won many a victory for the king. The record tersely epitomizes his character and standing: "Naaman....was a great man with his master, and honorable....he was also a mighty man of valor; but he was a leper." The over present "but." There is always a "but." Nothing is perfect this side of the pearly gates. A man has riches and power—but his son is a fool and his wife is an invalid; the poor man has health and his sturdy children clamor about him cheerily at night, but the wolf of poverty scratches at his door and presses creases into his forehead. Naaman was famous, mighty, wealthy and beloved—"but he was a leper." How that brought him down from his high place and made him an object of pity to the poorest person in the land. There was no one so mean as to be willing to exchange places with him. Chained to a living death, one forgot that he was the great Naaman and remembered only that he was the victim of the most dreadful disease, beyond the power of man to help. The best things in this world are not to be bought at the world's markets or to be commanded by the world's authority. Health, a heart at peace, love—these essentials are sold at no counters.

The Captive Maid.

Upon the scene of splendor and sorrow comes a little child—a lonely, homesick, exiled Hebrew captive maid. Sad indeed was her lot. Separated from native land and from the care of those whose joy she had been, she spent her days amid aliens, serving the masters whose countrymen had cruelly wrested her from her people. Probably a child of the uninfluential poor, she had yet carried with her into captivity a treasure greater than auy to be found in Syrian palaces—namely, a faith in the living Jehovah. Idolatrous surroundings and hostile influences had been unable to steal from her this precious possession which sweetened her bitter portion and made her in her exile, a brave, cheerful, magnanimous spirit. This little maid proved her religion by bearing no grudge against her captors and seeking only to be helpful. Many a person who is thinking for himself "If I were only out of these circumstances I would be a Christian," needs to study the example of the faithful Hebrew maiden whose faith stood the test of a hostile lot. There was no resentment in her heart toward the Syrians, and she was never heard to mutter, "Serves him right," when her master's dread affliction was talked about. Instead, she pined that he might know the true God with his healing power. So earnest was her generous heart that one day, doubtless with fear and trembling, she summoned courage to say to her master: "Would that my Lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria. Then would he recover him of his leprosy."

How Rumors Fly.

What is whispered in the servant's quarters may soon be the talk of the king's table. Rumor flies on the wings of the wind and not always is it such a benevolent message as that which was circulated through Naaman's household and eventually reached the king's ear. As the retailer of gossip and scandal is beneath contempt, so he who carries words of love and cheer and hope is beyond admiration.

Great events often hinge on slightest causes. That captive Hebrew maiden who was but the smallest cog in the machinery of a magnificent Oriental household, set in motion the wheels of two governments. For when the word came to the King of Syria concerning hope for his great captain he at once communicated with his fellow-monarch in the throne of Israel bidding the prophet recover Naaman of his leprosy.

The World's Way and Another Way

The king had no other thought than that his wish, once expressed, would command the effort of the Isrealitish monarch, who, in turn, would bid his prophet perform the miracle. The procedure was perfectly conventional. A princely gift, amounting to perhaps $75,000, accompanied the letter which was sent through the usual diplomatic channels.

Panic smote the heart of the king of Israel when he read the letter, for he feared the Syrian's displeasure, and he knew that he had no power to cure leprosy or to make alive what was as good as dead. It never occurred to either to think that there might be in Samaria a mightier man than the king. Yet Elisha was such. He could command the power of heaven, beside which the forces of Isreal or Syria were puny and impotent. The mightiest are not all on the world's thrones. He who reads history with a reverent eye knows that its greatest men have been those of lowly station, who yet had power with God.

A Strange Prescription.

While the king of Israel was agitated over this strange message, word came to him from Elisha: "Let him (Naaman) come now to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel." So Naaman came with his horses and his chariots, and stood at the door of the house of Elisha. A royal barouche at the door of an East London tenement would not create the neighborhood excitement that was occasioned by this visit to the humble home of Elisha. But the prophet was not affected. He had seen greater pomp and brilliancy than Naaman's, for had he not witnessed the very chariotry of heaven escorting his teacher Elijah up through the whirlwind to glory? So he was not the man to be impressed by the Syrian's display. Instead of going out and falling in the dust before the great man and kow-towing as the custom was, he merely sent a messenger. How the pride of Naaman was piqued! The great warrior needed to learn that he must come down off his high horse before he could have dealings with Jehovah.

And such a message as it was that Elisha sent. "Go and wash in the Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." Instantly there was an explosion that made the servants and retainers cower

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 173,000

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

THE WORLD SHOULD PROTEST

Every American citizen certainly will agree with the unnamed member of the diplomatic corps at Tokio, who declares his belief that "the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Everr interest of humanity demands the adiustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace." The butchery in the engagements south of Mukden within the past week has been simply horrible. It has been like a war of extermination. Despite the victory won, the people of Japan are not celebrating. They have not the heart to roioice in the face of their tremendous losses, which have spread mourning over the empire.

It is time that diplomacy should try its powers to end the fearful struggle. The question of national honor is no longer involved. Though Russia has had the losing side, General Stoessel's heroic defense of Port Arthur, and the stubborn fighting of Kuropatkin's army, have shown the world the ability and courage of her soldiers. Both belligerents could truthfully claim "peace with honor" were the war to be ended at once.

Why, in the interests of our common humanity, should not the neutral powers of Europe unite in a joint note, addressed to the two warring governments, asking that hostilities be suspended that diplomacy may take up the work of arranging a peace? In this the United States should join. In fact, the present is an opportune juncture for President Roosevelt to call a second Hague peace conference, as he was requested to do by the Interparliamentary conference at St. Louis a few weeks ago. And in issuing his circular note, inviting the signatories to The Hague arbitration agreement to appoint delegates, he might well include the consideration of peaceful means for ending the mighty struggle in the Far East.

Civilization is sick of the slaughter. For miles the field of battle is now but a series of graves, wherein lie fully ten thousand dead Russians and Japanese, while five times as many wounded are in hospitals on both sides. It is time that the world should protest.

THE SLOCUM HORROR.

President Roosevelt acted promptly after reading the report of the special commission that investigated the General Slocum disaster. He addressed a letter to Mr. Metcalf, secretary of commerce and labor, directing the latter to carry out the recommendations made in the report. He also directs the immediate dismissal of three steamboat inspectors at New York, they being held directly responsible by the commission for the laxity of inspection.

The country will applaud the President for this action. To whitewash the men upon whom rests the blame for the Slocum holocaust would be to offer immunity for a continuance of lax inspection, and consequently the danger to life would continue until a later horror would shock the world. There is no possible excuse for the non-performance of duty by any official, and where neglect imperils human life it becomes criminal.

THE CASE OF THE CALCHAS

The Russian government has violated the international postal treaty, which exempts the mails from molestation in time of war, and it has also violated international law, by confiscating ordinary mails found on board a neutral vessel. This was done in the case of the steamer Calchas. She is a British vessel, taken into Vladivostok by a Russian cruiser, and her cargo of flour confiscated as contraband of war. The energetic protests of the British government caused Russia to recede from her position and accede to the demand that provisions are to be treated as contraband only when it can be clearly shown that they are intended for belligerent use.

The Calchas, however, is still detained by the Russians on the ground that she was carrying mail matter addressed to the Japanese government, containing information of value. The detention of the Calchas does not concern the United States, as the Blue Funnel line, to which she belongs, is a British corporation. But this company was under contract to carry United States mails between Seattle and Japanese ports; it has notified this government that it will no longer carry the mails until the end of the war; and this brings the United States into the controversy, as the violation of neutrality was against American mails.

When Capt. Wilkes, in our civil war, stopped the British steamer Trent on the Atlantic, and took from her the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, the British government, in demanding their surrender, declared that their removal was "almost as bad as removing the mails would have been." Wilkes violated international law; this government yielded up the two Confederates, and made suitable reparation. The more serious offense of seizing neutral mails has now been committed by Russia against the United States. That our government will act with dignity and firmness against Russia's violation of international law can not be doubted. The government of the czar must learn that the autocratic and tyrannous methods in Russia can not be extended to the high seas

JUDGE LOCHREN'S VIEW OF PENSION ORDER NO. 78

Every old soldier, and especially every pensioner, will remember Judge William Lochren, pension commissioner under Cleveland, and his investigation to find, if possible, evidence to substantiate the claim that there were large numbers of pensioners who were really not entitled to the government's bounty. For his services, Mr. Cleveland gave him a place on the United States district bench, which is a life position.

The Judge has been interviewed regarding Pension Order No. 78, fixing the age of 62 years as that at which half-disability on account of age is to be presumed in applicants for pensions under the dependent pension law. This is the order which the Democrats are assailing as a "violation of the Constitution." But Judge Lochren does not agree in this, although he is a Democrat of the extreme type. In an interview at St. Paul, he says:

I think the Ware ruling is entirely right and reasonable. I don't think it is any usurpation of powers of congress at all. tI is simply promulgating a rule that serves to carry out the intention of congress in passing that act. It is perfectly evident that disability resulting from advancing years unfits a person in greater or less degree for the performance of manual labor. It is equally clear that an age less than this to a very serious extent disables one from manual labor. My own judgment is that the age limits fixed by Commissioner Ware are entirely reasonable and in accord with the experience and observation of every one.

Thus Judge Lochren takes issue with Judge Parker, Democratic candidate for president. The latter, in his letter of acceptance, thinks that the order was an usurpation of the power of congress, really a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and declares that, if elected he will revoke the order. Judge Lochran thinks the order all right; that the age limite therein fixed are just and reasonable, and there is in it no usurpation of congressional perogative nor violation of the Constitution. As Lochren had four years of experience as commissioner of pensions, as he was a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war, and as he is conceded to be an able and experienced federal judge, it is altogether probable that his opinion is worth vastly more than that of Judge Parker, whose work as a judge has been entirely in state courts, and who has no experience whatever as a constitutional jurist.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CRANE.

The appointment by Governor Bates of Winthrop Murray Crane to the United States senatorship, made vacant by the death of Senator Hoar, gives general satisfaction to the people of Massachusetts. Senator Crane is not an orator but he is a successful business man who is thoroughly familiar with the needs of New England and who is not averse to hard work. He is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, and will thus be in a position to give the great commonwealth which he represents the benefits which a close intimacy with the administration should carry with it.

The senator is one of the wealthiest men in New England, acquired in a manufacturing way. He is well educated and has had a sufficient experience in municipal and state affairs to make him broad and tolerant.

Referring to the new senator, the Boston Globe, a Democratic organ, says:

Mr. Crane will enter the senate with the good will of the people of the state behind him regardless of party lines, and with universal confidence that he will find in that larger field the opportunity for the employment of his undoubted capacity to deal effectively with problems involving the commercial interests of the commonwealth, and for the exhibition of that high spirit with which he always has approached the consideration of public policies.

AN APOSTLE OF PEACE.

The most notable address before the International Peace Congress in Boston last week was easily that of Secretary Hay. It is remarkable not only for its cultured argument, but for its splendid felicity of expression—for Mr. Hay is a master of English diction. In setting forth the truth as to the work of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt in the cause of arbitration and of opposition to useless war, Mr. Hay has truthfully pictured the American chief executive as the apostle of international peace. After citing Washington's utterances against war, followed by like expressions from Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, Mr. Hay said:

There has been no cessation of continuity in the sentiments of our presidents on this subject up to this day. McKinley deplored with every pulse of his honest and kindly heart the advent of the war which he had hoped might not come in his day, and gladly hailed the earliest moment for making peace, and President Roosevelt has the same tireless energy in the work of concord that he displayed when he sought peace and ensued it on the field of battle. No presidents in our history have been so faithful and so efficient as the last two in the cause of arbitration and of every peaceful settlement of differences. I mention them together because their work has been harmonious and consistent.

We hailed with joy the generous initiative of the Russian emperor, and sent to the conference at The Hague the best men we had in our civic and military life. When The Hague court lay apparently wrecked at the beginning of its voyage, threatened with death before it had fairly begun to live, it was the American government which gave it the breath of life by inviting the Republic of Mexico to share our appeal to its jurisdiction, and the second case brought before it was at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt, who declined in its favor the high honor of arbitrating an affair of world-wide importance.

Mr. Hay pointed out that the 100 days of war with Spain "put an end to bloodshed that had lasted for a generation" that we landed a few platoons of marines on the isthmus of Panama last year, but that act closed, without a shot, a sanguinary succession of trivial wars;" that we marched a force to Pekin, "but it was to save not only the beleaguered legations but a great imperiled civilization;" and that we have given to the Philippines a nearer approach to peace than they have had within the memory of man.

Then, to be pointed out the example of disarmament we have given to the world, in reducing our army to the minimum—three-quarters of a soldier to every thousand of population—which, if followed by other nations, would eliminate war. But he warned his hearers that no country is free from danger of war so long as the practice of peace is not universal. He added:

If we quote Washington as an advocate of peace it is but fair also to quote him where he says: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." And at another time he said: "To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression." To acknowledge the existence of an evil is not to support or approve it, but the facts must be faced.

The views enunciated in this lofty address certainly should commend themselves to every thoughtful American citizen. Incidentally Mr. Hay has given a crushing rejoinder to the silly partisans who affect to fear President Roosevelt's imaginary taste for war, and who prate of the "big stick."

POSTMASTER GENERAL WYNNE

The promotion of Robert J. Wynne to the office of postmaster general is a recognition of merit, not the result of political pull. Mr. Wynne is a man who has made his way by deserving success through energetic work and his own mental equipment. He went to Washington originally as a telegraph operator. He soon transferred his energies to the newspaper field, and for years did excellent service. He was appointed first assistant postmaster general in 1902.

He soon found that, while Machen and Beavers were nominally his subordinates, in reality they were running things to suit themselves. If they had been doing this solely in the interests of economy and efficiency in the public service, it may be doubted whether Mr. Wynne would have interfered materially with their work. But being a trained newspaper man, with a faculty for investigating facts, he soon found that things were going wrong. He tried to correct the irregularities, and found himself balked by Machen and Beavers. He kept on quietly informing himself, and found more of them. He made these public, and a wrathful public demand for an official investigation was at once made. The President stood by Wynne, and the outcome is known to all. Mr. Wynne is now postmaster general, and Machen and Beavers are under conviction.

ANOTHER CASE OF GARBLING

The Blade recently pointed out that Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance, was guilty of garbling the words of President Roosevelt. Another prominent Democrat, Mr. Tucker, of Lexington, Va., a Democratic elector-at-large for that state, in an address to the Democrats at his home, made a garbled quotation from Mr. Roosevelt's book, "Oliver Cromwell," the ground for a bitter attack on the President. The complete passage from the book named is as follows:

In great crises it may be necessary to overturn statutes, just as it may be necessary to establish a vigilance committee or take refuge in lynch law; but such a remedy is always dangerous, even when absolutely necessary; and the moment it becomes the habitual remedy it is a proof that society is going backward. Of this retrogression the deeds of the strong man who sets himself above the law may be partly the consequence, but they are always the signs of decay.

Any intelligent man, without regard to politics, will agree with Mr. Roosevelt in the view given by the complete passage—that while it may be necessary, under extraordinary circumstances to override law, yet it is dangerous, and if it become habitual, it shows the people are retrograding. But the entire passage would not have suited Mr. Tucker's purpose; so he quoted only a part of the first sentence, cutting it off at the semi-colon. Then he deliberately interpolated the words "constitutions, and disregard," after "overturn," thus giving an utterly false meaning. He read it thus:

In great crises it may be necessary to overturn constitutions and disregard statutes, just as it may be necessary to establish a vigilance committee, or take refuge in lynch law.

Then Mr. Tucker, having by this process conveyed to his hearers an utterly erroneous impression of the President's utterance, proceeded to discuss the danger of electing to the Presidency a man who deliberately took the ground that "the constitution could be overturned in a crisis, the laws disregarded, and tha lynch law is justifiable." The three words he interpolated he used to persuade his hearers that Mr. Roosevelt has "overturned" the constitution.

A political party must be in desperate straits when an educated man, holding high position, will stoop to garbling, to manufacture proofs of an unsound and absurd charge. The Virginian appears to be following out Gorman's orders to "attack the personality of the President," with more zeal than honor.

NEW YORK'S SUBWAY.

On the 27th of this month, New York's great subway will be formally opened to the public. This enormous underground railway is now completed, and tests are being made of its abilities along the line of fast transportation almost daily. On last Wednesday a special train of six cars was run from Worth street to 145th street in sixteen minutes and ten seconds—such rapid time that it impressed the railroad officials with the possibility of reducing the regular train schedule below the figures originally contemplated.

The city of New York—that is, the city proper, known politically as the borough of Manhattan—covers Manhattan island, which is 13½ miles long with a width nowhere greater than 2¼ miles, and generally less than that. Hence the main line of passenger traffic is north and south, lengthwise of the island. The new subway traverses the city from north to south, and its business will be the rapid transportation of passengers. In the morning it will have to accommodate the mighty rush of men and women going to business—and the great business section of New York is in the southern end—and the corresponding rush in the evening when these people are returning to their homes.

The importance of the subway in its relations to the passenger transportation problem of the metropolis can hardly be over-estimated, for the elevated roads and the surface cars are packed to suffocation at the "rush" hours, and the inconveniences experienced by business men and women of the city in going to and returning from their places of occupation have been a subject of complaint and remonstrance for years. But it is safe to predict that, when the subway is opened, there will be traffic enough to crowd the new route as well as the old roads, and those who are responsible for the solution of the metropolitan railway problem will have no time to lay aside their thinking caps.

The length and narrowness of the island creates an unusual transportation difficulty, and one that is constantly increasing. The subway will suffice for a time; but is certain that within a very few years, additional means of passenger transportation must be had. To what extent the work of digging tunnels north and south on Manhattan can go is a serious question, especially when it is remembered that the Pennsylvania tunnel is to be constructed east and west, that the Brooklyn additions to the new subway must be provided for, and that a great network of pipes and wires will have to be taken into account.

One hesitates to think what the New York of the future will be like with its three-story transportation system in full operation. Naturally the surface and elevated business will grow, and we may even see a super-elevated structure resorted to. If the "skyscraper" is the natural product of congested commercial conditions, it may be that two and even three-story elevated railways and subways will be necessitated in the future, to accommodate the increasing traffic. This, of course, would create a tendency toward more and higher office buildings, and thus the problem become more and more complicated.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The launching of the battleship Georgia at Bath, Maine, in connection with that of the Connecticut recently, calls public attention to the fact that our navy is growing satisfactorily. It may be a surprise to the reader to learn that when the warships now authorized and in course of construction are completed, the United States navy will stand third in total tonnage of fighting vessels. The table below gives the rank of the five largest navies in 1907—three years hence—as compared with the present rank:

	Rank in 1907.	Present rank.
Great Britain	1,867,220 tons	1,516,040 tons
France	755,757 tons	576,108 tons
United States	672,525 tons	294,405 tons
Russia	558,432 tons	416,158 tons
Germany	505,619 tons	387,874 tons

This gives France the place next above the United States in 1907. But there are other things besides tonnage to be considered in estimating the offensive capabilities of a navy. Our navy is newer than that of France, and in equipment, speed and the actual fighting force it is estimated it will be superior to the French navy in 1907. At least the Naval Annual of this year, an English publication of authority on the subject, says that "the United States will shortly become the second naval power in the world."

THE SITUATION TODAY.

The trend to President Roosevelt is unmistakable. There is no longer any question but that he will be elected. The discussion has turned from the result to its magnitude. How many votes will he have in the electoral college? How large will be his plurality in New York? In Ohio? Will he carry every state north of Mason and Dixon's line? Will he add to his northern support the states of West Virginia and Maryland? These are the problems that are being considered by the politicians today, and they are being variously answered.

He is daily gaining strength in New York. The business interests are aroused to the importance of his election. The markets are already reflecting the confidence which the certainty of his success inspires. Every branch of human activity is beginning to feel the impulse of fresh life. The knowledge that the tariff laws will not be rudely disturbed is having a beneficial effect, and tends to an early revival of business.

The desperate efforts of Democracy to "sneak in" will be met with the rebuff it deserves. This country has never before been treated to a more humiliating spectacle of demagogism than the one now exhibited by the Democratic leaders. Candor has given way to deception. Principle has been subordinated to trickery. Well defined issues have no part in the Democratic program, but instead there has been a concerted plan to trap the voters by a juggling of the facts, by specious argument that can be given a double meaning, and by a vicious attack on the President's character. These methods of campaigning have been sturdily met by the Republican orators. The duplicity of the opposition has been bared to the public gaze, its juggiery has been demolished with facts, and the President's record has been exploited in refutation of the senseless charge that he is a war god and therefore unsafe.

It is only necessary to get out the vote to insure an overwhelming Republican victory. The good sense and patriotism of the American people can always be relied upon in a situation such as is presented today, and there is no longer a question that their verdict will be for the maintenance of Republican principles.

THE PRIVATE CAR INVESTIGATION

The revelations made before the interstate commerce commission in regard to private car discriminations furnish an illustration of monopoly in its worst form. It is contended by witnesses that the practices of the Armour company are ruining the commission business; that an arbitrary charge for icing refrigerator cars is placed so high that the company is enabled to undersell dealers who must depend upon the Armour cars for transportation of perishable freight.

The result of the investigation will be watched with interest in every section of the country, because it will affect for weal or for woe, a very important branch of mercantile life. Fruit is almost as necessary to the human body as is bread, and any combination incrasing the cost of transportation, and thereby the price, is of serious import. It remains to be seen whether the interstate commerce commission, if the truth of the charge is established, will find a way to remedy the evil.

INSANE DEMOCRACY.

When a Democrat speaks of "safe and sane Democracy," he wishes to convey the impression that sometime or other in the dim and distant past there was such a party of which he was a factor. With some, who still idolize Cleveland, Democracy was "sane and safe" when he was in the saddle, although most of us, including thousands of the Democratic faith, cannot recall the political history of this country made in 1892-96 without a shudder.

But "sane and safe" cannot be applied to Democracy rightfully unless we go back to the days of Andrew Jackson. There has been no period since that time when Democracy stood squarely on a "safe and sane" platform. It went crazy on the war question, wrong on the tariff issue, daffy on soft money, and is today, to use Cleveland's phraseology, "trimming its sails to every passing wind" in the vain hope that it will get up enough momentum to land in some harbor.

When Bryan stampeded the Democratic hosts with his flamboyant oratory in 1896, he placed the party on a consistently insane platform, and attracted the riff-raff from all other parties. And whatever may be said in criticism of the Nebraskan, he has pursued a consistent course throughout his meteoric career. Even his present professed acceptance of Parker today is consistent with his desire to still fly the flag of Democracy.

But the party never had a more insane moment than it now has. It is evasive on every great issue. Its candidate for presidency is equally evasive. Its platform is intended to mean all things to all men, but really means nothing and conveys nothing except ambiguity. The two parts of the national ticket are not even unanimous on the tariff question. The party organs are sounding discordant notes on the Philippine policy. And the disorder that prevails throughout the camp is reflected in the very appearance of the national headquarters where confusion is worse confounded.

ALASKAN TELEGRAPHS.

By the completion of the cable line from Sitka to Valdez, 530 miles long, which was opened on October 6, there is now an all-American telegraphic line from the United States to all important points in Alaska. This cable was laid by the government, as a necessary business adjunct to the 2,000 miles of telegraph built in Alaska under the act of Congress of May 26, 1900, on which there are already 46 telegraph offices. The acting governor of Alaska, in announcing the completion of the cable line, says that it marks the beginning of a new era for that country. Perhaps it would be better to say that it marks another long step in advance in the improvement of that immense territory. The opening of the railway over the White Pass, by which Dawson is reached, and the rapid construction of railways from Nome City to various mining points on St. Michael's peninsula, were the first active steps in the development of Alaska.

OUR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools, Miss Estelle Reel, has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It shows that considerable advances have been made during the year in the general field of Indian education. The Indian child is taught to speak English in a shorter time than formerly. The policy of giving agriculture the foremost place in Indian education has been continued during the year, and the results obtained are satisfactory. The report states that marked improvements have been made in the method of instructing the boys in the various trades and the girls in cooking, sewing, laundry work and general housekeeping. The day schools have continued their good work, and their civilizing and elevating influence upon the older Indians becomes more apparent each year. Statistics are given in which it is shown that the products of native industries have a greater value to the Indian than is generally known, and that they form a substantial aid toward his support.

Among the evidences of the good results of Indian education are the reports of the careers of returned students, which show that they are endeavoring to overcome the environments of tepee life and prove themselves worthy of the education they have received. A feature of the report is the evidence it gives that the Indian is altering his ways of living to meet the requirements of an advancing civilization, through the educational influence of the schools upon the children, who are being taught the white man's ways of living.

MR. DAVIS'S FIGURING.

Grandpa Davis is unfortunate when he attempts to juggle the figures of national receipts and expenditures. The months of July and August, being the first of the fiscal year, when the new appropriations become available, are always marked by heavy payments from the treasury; while the midsummer dullness causes the revenue to be less than in more active months. Mr. Davis, taking the total deficit for July and August, 24 million dollars, multiplies it by six, and declares the deficit for the fiscal year will be 144 millions.

But Mr. Davis neglected to say that September showed a surplus of $5,800,000. Following Mr. Davis' method, and multiplying this by ten, the number of months remaining of the fiscal year after July and August, we get 58 millions surplus. Deducting the 24 millions shortage for those months, and there will remain a surplus of 34 millions for the year. If Mr. Davis' method is logical and proper, so is the latter. As a matter of fact, no one can tell what the revenue for the year will be, and so can not predict either a surplus or a deficit.

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

The New York Times is a Democratic paper, but up to this time it has been decent. Now it has adopted tactics which are of the pattern of the most indecent yellow journalism. It charged that Mr. Cortelyou, while secretary of commerce, obtained detailed information as to the financial condition of all the great corporations. Then it charged that he, as chairman of the national Republican committee, has been "holding up" these corporations for campaign funds—in effect, that he is a wholesale blackmailer, promising exemption from accountability to the law in return for liberal contributions.

The Times was promptly challenged to prove its assertions, and here is the way it replies: "The information upon which the Times based its article came to it from gentlemen of very high place and standing in the business and financial world, gentlemen whose confidence it enjoys, has never betrayed and will not now, and who would be incapable of misleading it." This is an artful evasion. By such a method, anything can be "proved" against anybody. All you have to do is to make an infamous charge, and then insist the proof lies in secret information which can not be divulged. Suppose that a citizen, so maligned, should go into court, and that defense were put up by the Times, or whoever the accuser might be; the verdict would be in favor of the maligned person, and the judge would assuredly assess heavy damages.

The President, as well as Mr. Cortelyou, are men whose character is too well known for the people to credit the story. It has descended to depths of personal malignity and infamous methods in its desperate desire to do something for Judge Parker. Yellow journalism was never more yellow.

It Depends.

Mrs. Bacon—Which do you think is the best talker—he or his wife?

Mr. Bacon—Well, do you mean for quality or quantity?—Yonkers Statesman.

Of Course She Was.

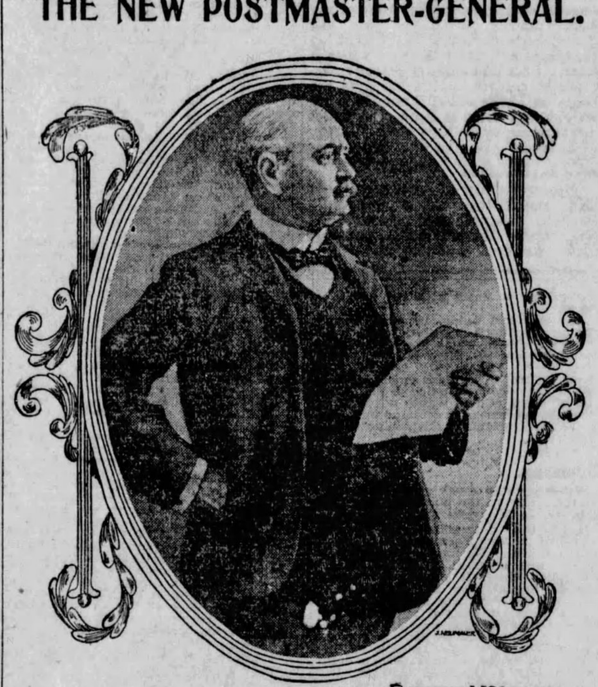
The innocent maiden who went into a drug store and asked for a camel's hair brush was greatly astonished when the innocent clerk handed her out a hair brush.—Somerville Journal.

HARVESTING THE SUGAR BEET CROP

This picture shows a gang harvesting beets on the farm of P.P. Suter, south of Whitehouse. Mr. and Mrs. Suter are at the left of the picture. C. M. King, who has charge of the Continental Sugar Company's acreage and labor contracts, is in the center, and the harvesting gang is on the right. The sugar beets are shown growing and in piles, topped ready for shipment.

Whitehouse, O., Oct. 13.—For the past three or four years the farmers of the vicinity of Whitehouse, Monclova and Waterville have become interested in the raising of sugar beets. Any soil that raises good corn is adapted to sugar beet culture. The beets are sold to the Continental Sugar company, of Fremont, O. They average about $6 per ton in price to the grower, and yield as high as 30 tons to the acre, making one of the most profitable crops grown here. This industry has furnished employment to men, women and children in the vicinity of the beet fields, in the care of harvesting the beets and has been a God-send to many who otherwise would have been without work. Hundreds of acres in this vicinity will be used for the beet crop next season.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

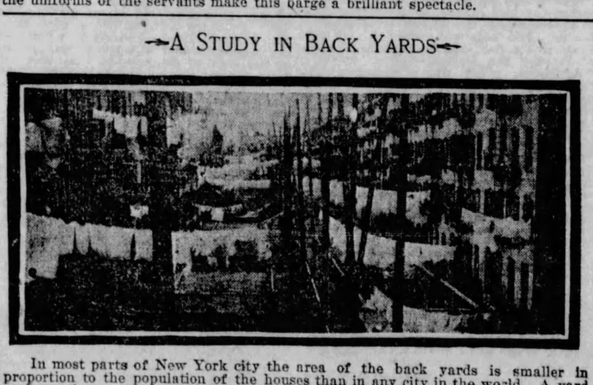


ROBERT J. WYNNE.

→ROYAL BARGE OF SIAM←

Doubtless the most elaborate private barge in the world is that owned by the king of Siam. No king of Europe owns a boat of this type approaching it in magnificence. The king sits under a canopy lavishly decorated, while the boat is propelled by more than fifty rowers. The bright colors used in the decorations and the uniforms of the servants make this barge a brilliant spectacle.

→A STUDY IN BACK YARDS←



In most parts of New York city the area of the back yards is smaller in proportion to the population of the houses than in any city in the world. A yard perhaps sixteen feet square in thousands of cases must suffice for fifty people or more. The most obvious congestion is on wash day, when perhaps a dozen or more families use the yard for their clothes lines. There are many acres thus covered once a week with lines of fluttering clothes.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Jooly 16, 1886.

I hev quit bein an a Anerkist leeder with disgust. It is wun uv them things wich don't pay. Ef the workingmen is on a strike they ain't earnin money enuff to support the leeders and ef they are at work they don't keer to contribbit. Ef one-half uv em cood be kep on a strike so ez to keep up the feelin uv hatred to ther tyranikle oppressors, the employers, an the other half cood be kep at work so ez to make shoor uv librel contribooshens, it wood do, but it don't work that way. However I made a month's whisky out uv it and am satisfied.

The eggsecootive order uv the President concernin interference in politikle matters by offis-holders wuz resceved here yisterday, and immejitly our member uv Congris, wich is home on a furlow, fur the purpus uv crushin out sum opposishen to his renominashen wich hed manifested itself, called together the Fedrel offishels uv his deestrik to instruct em ez to the troo interpretashen therof.

The Kernels and Majers, (Confedrit uv course, for to the credit uv the President be it sed that he hez strictly recognized military servis in makin appintments,) the Kernels and Majers wich handle the mails and sich in the deestrik, wuz all present, and the talented member after reedin the order addrest em ez follows:—

"Yoo must understand, my friends, that me and the President are devoted, hart and sole, to the sacred coz uv Civil Servis Reform. Ther ain't no question about that. We demonstrated that when we histed out every d—n Black Republikin in the deestrik and appinted yoo. My esteemed frend Nasby hain't got his place yit, but it will cum. (Hear! Hear! from myself.) Yoo will notis that he remarks with great force, (ez the man holdin the appintin power alluz does,) that offensive partisanship must be avoided by offisholders, becoz they are servance uv the people, and not ther masters, and further that no offis-holder shel ever yoose inflooence in manipoolatin convenshuns and sich.

"I most sollumly agree with him. Me and the President both agree that for offis-holders to hev anything to do with managin cawcusses is indecent, and will not be tolerated.

"But passin on to the last paragraff in this order yoo shel observe and lay to hart this sentence:

"'Indivijile interest and activity in politikle affairs are by no meens to be condemned. Offis-holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden to exercise politikle privileges.'

"In this also I quite agree with the President. I shel alluz agree with the President so long ez he hez the appintin power. Wich eend uv this document shel we hold to? I don't know what yoo think about it, but I hev made up my mind ez to the just interpretashen uv it. Bleevin, ez me and the President do, in Civil Servis Reform, I hold with the President that a office-holder hez no biznis to interfere in politikle management, yit, all the same, activity in politikle affares is not to be condemned. I am in akkord with the President on this question, and bleevin I am kerryin out his vews in the matters I wood gently insinooate that while yoo shel not be offensive partisans, and shel not yoose influoence in cawcuses and sich, that ef ther is a delegate comes to the Congreshnel convenshun from yoour respective localities wich is opposed to me, or ruther who won't give me a corjel and harty support, every one uv yer d—d heads will fall into the basket ez soon ez the papers appinting yer successors kin be made out.

"That's the kind uv a Civil Servis Reformer I am. You heer me? Every man uv you hez a furlow fur a week to go home and fix the cawcusses, and mind yer, every delegate must come in fer me, and ther must be no contested delegashuns. Remember that while ez offisholders you cannot take any part in controllin cawcusses, nevertheless indivijile activity in politikle affairs is by no meens to be condemned. I depend on your indivijile activity to re-nominate me, and on indivijile activity yoor respective heds depends.

"Me and the President want Civil Servis Reform and we are goin to hev it. Take a drink and git to yes respective homes and mind wat I hev sed."

The noshuns uv this Representative and mine are alike ez to the interpretashen uv the President's order. And I still more hartily agreed with him, after he give me his sacred word that the President shood send me my commishn, pervided I squelched the opposishun to him at the Corners, wher ther is a Confedrit General wich aspires to his place. I shel do it ef I hev to kill the wood-be yooserper. Ther is goin to be purity in politix in this neck uv the woods hereafter.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Encouraged).

Current Events.

Italy now has 221,000 troops at disposal of government at general election.

New Yorkers, fearing poison in whisky, boycott saloons whose liquor killed eighteen persons.

Harriman said to have been crowded out of control of Union Pacific by Gould-Rockefeller men.

Witnesses before the interstate commerce commission denounce the Armour car lines for exorbitant charges.

English girl likely to be deported because she represented herself as a wife on ship which brought her to America.

Former Mayor Seth Low, of New York, calls Judge Parker weak and insincere and Democratic policy dangerous.

An attempt to censure Bishop Potter, of New York, almost causes a row in the Episcopal convention at Boston.

It is officially announced that a parcel post arrangement between the United States and France will take effect Nov. 1.

The Panama canal commission awaits comparison of figures before deciding whether canal work shall be done by contract.

Westchester county, New York, has six millionaires whose aggregate wealth is $65,500,000 and who now are engaged in a fierce fight for political honors.

Three persons are injured, one fatally, when a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train strikes a freight train at Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Chicago.

Statistics of the New York board of health show a rapid increase in deaths from Bright's disease and organic diseases of the heart, the result being ascribed by the authorities to high living.

Stalwart leaders, in a meeting in Milwaukee, vote down a plea by United States Senator John C. Spooner to follow the wish of President Roosevelt, and the present ticket, headed by former Governor Edward Scofield, will remain in the field.

Board of foreign missions, in session in Grinnell, Iowa, hails the advancement and enlightenment of Japan, and Rev. Samuel B. Capen declares the church's missionary workers did much to bring about the transformation of the island empire.

Reported statement by Professor W. C. Wilcox of the State University of Iowa, that the people of Western Kansas are "crazy more than half the time," raises a storm of protest in Kansas. Professor Wilcox says he did not make such a statement, but said inferior natural advantages in that section had led to discontent and a willingness to adopt radical views of things.

Interstate commerce commission hears testimony that agents of the Armour Car Line attempted to destroy the credit of shippers who refused to pay excessive icing charges, both the shippers and the railways being in the grasp of the private car industry. Commissioner Prouty characterizes conditions as shameful and hopes for reform legislation if the commission is found not to have the power to act.

Thousand dollars is bet on Herrick, at odds of 5 to 4, in New York.

Army inspector general reports suppression of the canteen has demoralized the soldiers.

Rev. H. L. McKinney, a Pittsburg minister, is arrested for posing as a girl and swindling California farmers.

Major John Byrne, in telling why gold Democrats should support Roosevelt, says the free silver peril is not over.

Two more tribes join the native insurrection in German southwest Africa and the kaiser will send reinforcements.

West Indian boy is murdered and his heart cut out in sorcerer's effort to "work a spell" on judge and win a trial.

G. J. Essig, complaining witness against George Weinseimer, the indicted labor leader of New York, is assaulted by supposed unionists.

Will of James Callanan, of Des Moines, gives a large sum for the education of the negro, the Tuskegee Institute receiving $100,000.

Annual report of the Pullman company showes a good gross gain and a slight loss in the net earnings. The average wages paid to shop employes increased 5 per cent in the year.

Newsboys, embarking on a project to establish a magazine in New York to further their interests, are greeted by President Roosevelt, who advises them to follow high purposes.

Secretary Taft, in an address before the Union League Club of New York, says Presidents Cleveland and McKinley set the precedent for President Roosevelt's service pension order.

Duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward, is picked up unconscious after a collision of his automobile with a cart near Edinburgh. His injuries are not expected to be serious.

Walter Wellman says Governor La Follette and President Roosevelt will carry Wisconsin, with the governor scoring almost as large a plurality as that of the President.

Widow of chauffeur killed in the Long Island auto race is paid $5,000 life insurance provided on the day before the race by the man's employer, who also gives the widow a like amount.

Satisfactory gains in trade in country at large are shown by Dun's and Bradstreet's.

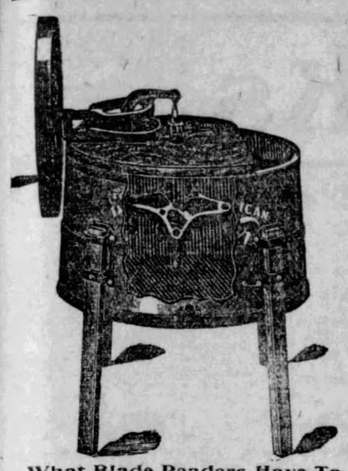
Episcopal convention votes not to change the church canon relating to divorce and marriage.

An official memorandum on the Panama canal shows that much progress is being made.

United States imports wheat from Canada on account of important milling and speculative demands.

Famine is reported in the province of Gotteburg-Bohus, western Sweden, as the result of a failure of crops.

Pittsburg millionaires join in a crusade against the automobile scorcher, and have offered a reward of $50 for each one arrested and convicted of exceeding the speed fixed by law in Pittsburg.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly

A. W. VAN HORN.

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely,

MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully,

W. A. SERVICE.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 24 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

¼ doz. Teaspoons..... $3.60
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.80
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (25) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Child's French Petticoat.

No. 4351—In the little skirt design shown here, the latest approved style and the cut of the pattern is such as to lessen considerably the appearance of "round-

ness," which is the portion of most growing children. The long waist is comfortably fitting and the attached skirt may be full or circular shape. The full skirts are to be recommended for every-day dresses, but the little circular skirt has much to do with the style, when a dress with circular skirt is worn.

Many mothers never make any other style after a child is out of short clothes. Certain it is, the circular skirt is easier to wash and iron. Provision is made for medium, long or extra long waist. Nainsook, cambic or long cloth are used for such garments. The trimming may be of embroidery, lace or insertion. Beading is pretty, but French veining is the most satisfactory trimming for general wear.

For medium size, 2¼ yards material 36 inches wide, with 2¼ yards of beading, 4½ yards of insertion and 3½ yards of embroidery are required.

Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Child's Combination Suit.

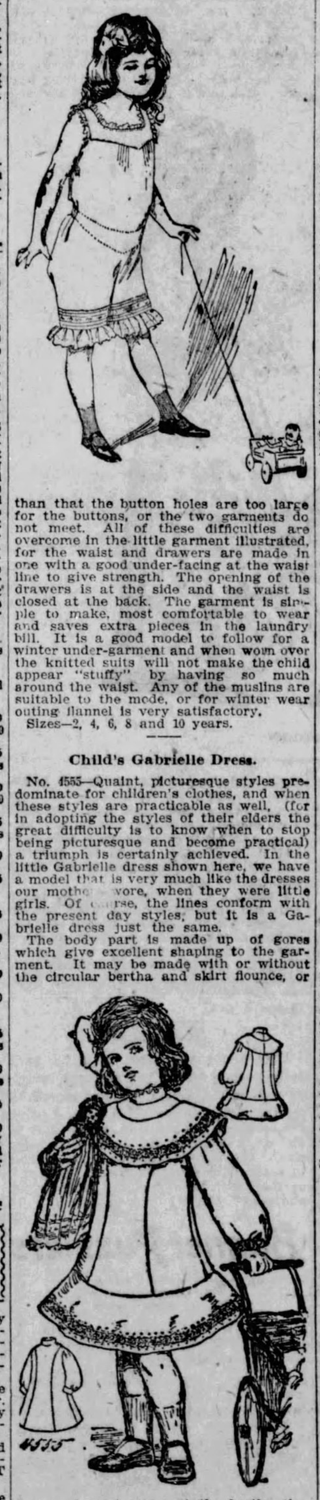
No. 4442—A practical little garment that will be appreciated by mothers as well as the youngsters, is the little suit shown here. With it there are no more clumsy buttons at the waist line which will "just not stay buttoned"—or perhaps, worse than that the button holes are too large for the buttons, or the two garments do not meet. All of these difficulties are overcome in the little garment illustrated, for the waist and drawers are made in one with a good under-facing at the waist line to give strength. The opening of the drawers is at the side and the waist is closed at the back. The garment is simple to make, most comfortable to wear and saves extra pieces in the laundry bill. It is a good model to follow for a winter under-garment and when worn over the knitted suits will not make the child appear "stuffy" by having so much around the waist. Any of the muslins are suitable for the mode, or for winter wear outing flannel is very satisfactory.

Sizes—2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Child's Gabrielle Dress.

No. 4555—Quaint, picturesque styles predominate for children's clothes, and when these styles are practicable as well, (for in adopting the styles of their elders the great difficulty is to know when to stop being picturesque and become practical) a triumph is certainly achieved. In the little Gabrielle dress shown here we have a model that is very much like the dresses our mothe wore, when they were little girls. Of course, the lines conform with the present day styles, but it is a Gabrielle dress just the same.

The body part is made up of gores which give excellent shaping to the garment. It may be made with or without the circular bertha and skirt flounce, or



it may be cut away at the bertha thus forming a pretty guimpe dress. The mode is one that is suitable for great elaboration or may be just as simple as one desires, if a dressy frock is desired. The seams may be set together or covered with lace or embroidery insertion and the circular bertha and skirt flounce may be ornamented by rows of insertion and lace ruffles. For a simple little home dress, a blue and white checked gingham with seams outlined by white bias seam tape is decidedly pretty. Any material, from pique to the finest lawn, may be advantageously employed in the construction.

Medium size requires 3½ yards of material, 36 inches wide.

Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

Boy's "Middy" Suit.

No. 4519.—Next to a boy's first bloomers in his after-memories comes the long trousers that made him feel like a "grown-up man." With a good pattern to follow, every boy should have his wish gratified for at a very small cost the mother can make a most satisfactory garment. The pattern is simple, and the most inexperienced seamstress will have no difficulty in building a stylish little suit which the tailor would charge at least $10 for. The sailor blouse is made to slip on over the head, and the trousers are of the regulation style.

While blue serge is a very satisfactory material for a woolen suit, white pique and duck are inexpensive summer materials. Such suits are not injured by frequent introduction to the washtub, and besides being very comfortable and cool for summer wear, certainly have a refreshing air about them when crisp and clean.

Material required for 9-year-old boy, 2⅝ yards 54 inches wide.

Sizes—Four, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Girls' Russian Suit.

No. 4535—A style that is equally becoming to small boys and girls is shown in this model with a diagonal closing in the front. The back is plain and the dress is worn with a shield, although for warm weather the dress would be pretty without shield or collar. The model is very simple in construction and the dress is one that can be laid out flat in laundering. The closing may be invisible or buttons could be used. The bishop sleeve is finished by a little turn-over cuff. Lace or any kind of material might be used for shield and collar and a pretty idea is to have a number of them in washable materials of different kinds and colors, by which a little frock may be wonderfully freshened up by simply a change in collar. Any material usually employed, such as madras, gingham, pique, Holland and cashmere or mohair might be used. Medium size requires 3½ yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years.

Child's Blouse Frock.

No. 4498.—Fashion is dealing most kindly with the wee folks this season. This is evident from the litle garment shown here today in double-breasted style and having kilt skirt and double box-pleated effect, carried out in the back. A large sailor collar gives a jaunty effect to the little frock, as does the turn-over cuff which completes the bishop sleeve.

The dress is worn with a shield, and a

patent leather or belt of material finishes the garment. It is quite simple for any mother to make. The tucks and pleats are carefully and clearly indicated, and every piece is notched in such a manner that even the most inexperienced dressmaker will have no difficulty in fashioning a pretty little garment. Any of the heavy washing materials may be used, and it is far more sensible to dress children in tub suits that will admit of frequent laundering, or, if woolen goods be desired, serge—that trusty, faithful children's friend, cannot be replaced by any other fabrics.

Material required for 4-year-old child, 3½ yards 36 inches wide.

Sizes—Two, 3, 4 and 5 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED

California Limited on Rio Grande Wrecked.

Pueblo, Col., Oct. 15.—Two men are said to be fatally hurt and six other persons are reported injured as a result of a head-on collision on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, between east-bound California limited passenger train No. 6 and a west-bound freight train, today, at Beard Creek, 28 miles west of Pueblo.

Engineer August Gleyre, on passenger train No. 6, had his arm and leg broken and was badly cut and bruised. Engineer Bossenger of freight No. 63, is probably fatally injured.

The engines are badly wedged together. Three cars on No. 6 are badly damaged and thrown across the track. Information has been received by telephone that several passengers were injured but their names have not been learned. John Tyner, extra fireman on the freight train, is reported to be fatally injured.

OWES ONLY $691,850.45

Louisiana Purchase Exposition Makes Seventh $500,000 Payment.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has made the seventh of the stipulated $500,000 payments on the government loan of $4,600,000, which was advanced by the federal authorities a few weeks previous to the opening of the World's Fair. This payment, together with the percentage payments made previous to the first stipulated payment, leaves a balance of $691,850.45 due the United States government.

ALLISON'S HOT SHOT.

Clever Speech Laying Bare Democratic Insincerity.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 15.—Senator Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, spoke to a large crowd here last evening, devoting most of his attention to the criticisms of Judge Parker and Henry G. Davis, of the appropriations and expenditures under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. He said in part:

"The expenditures of our government have been and are constantly being increased as conditions change. This is not only true as respects the general government, but is also true as respects all state governments, and indeed as respects al municipalites. If reforms are made in expenditures I am sure that there is greater need of reforms in all the leading cities of our country, as the expenditures of the general government are more carefully and scrupulously scrutinized by those having the responsibilty than are those of state or municipal governments.

"It is easy to criticise the appropriations in the aggregate and say that they are too great because they are greater than they were in President Buchanan's time, or because they are greater than during the first or last administration of President Cleveland or the administration of President Harrison, but is quite another thing to take the trouble to analyze the appropriations and show how the reduction can be consistently made.

"Though the attack upon expenditures is made indirectly, analyzed it is an attack upon our army and navy expenditures, and means a reduction and a large reduction in these expenditures, as large reductions elsewhere cannot be made. Why is this purpose not avowed? Why don't they say the army shall be reduced, and if so, to what extent? Why don't they say our existing navy shall be curtailed and crippled? Why don't they say that they will cut down the expenses of the postal service made necessary by the enormous expansion of that service? We have a extensive system of fortifications recently constructed to protect our seaboard. Are these fortifications not to be manned and care for? Is our seaboard to be left defenseless? Are the twelve or fourteen thousand men thus employed to be mustered out of the service?

"The appropriations for the agricultural department have been increased during the last few years. The value of these appropriations to the people cannot be measured in money. The agricultural interest is one of the most important, if not the most important, single interest. Its success and development lies at the very base of our prosperity from year to year. Who will say that these appropriations are not needed and that they are not beneficial to the country, and that they are not wisely expended by Secretary Wilson, and who would propose to reduce them or dispense with them? These are the questions for consideration of those who insist that great reductions ought to be made in public expenditures.

"The president has already exercised the discretion given to him to reduce our army to 59,000 men, the minimum fixed by law, reducing it 41,000 from what it was when he was first sworn into office, and yet he is accused of militarism and it is charged that the army will be used by him for improper purposes.

"Is honesty in the public service a party issue? Has the Democratic party shown itself to be more honest than the Republican? Is there anything in its record to justify such a statement? I do not believe that at any period in our history there has existed more integrity, more fidelity, than is found now in the administration of President Roosevelt. He has shown himself to be the foe of dishonesty and peculation in public places. He has, with unsparing hand, brought to disgrace and punishment every violator of the law and every one who has been unfaithful in the discharge of a public duty. I do not believe that Judge Parker, if elected, would be more faithful and watchful in the great place to which he aspires; yet in his letter of acceptance he implies that President Roosevelt and his administration are violating the public trusts confided to them as respects public expenditures.

"It is easy for the party not in power to criticise in general terms. It is not so easy for them to point out specific defects. It is easy also to make promises in a political campaign when those promises are absolutely impossible of fulfillment when responsibility comes, if it ever comes to them."

WORLD'S FAIR ADMISSIONS

Reached a Notal of 939,774 Last Week.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—The following statement of the attendance at the World's Fair was given out yesterday by the department of admissions:

Monday, October 10, 117,638; Tuesday, 179,847; Wednesday, 165,977; Thursday, 168,286; Friday, 153,765; Saturday, 154,261. Total, 939,774.

AN OLD ENEMY BOBS UP

Hendrik Witboi Declares War Against Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Germany's old enemy of a decade ago, Hendrik Witboi, according to an official dispatch from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, has declared war against the Germans. He sent Samuel Isak, October 2, to Burgsdorff, with a declaration of hostilities.

The station at Morenga, which recently was reported to have been attacked by Insurgent Witboi, is offering a firm resistance, and is continually receiving reinforcements of mounted and unmounted Germans. There are many gatherings of Hottentots on the Grootbroeck and Carro rivers, 80 miles south of Gigeon, connection with which has been cut off. It is expected in German official circles that Hendrick Witboi's influence will cause a majority of the Hottentot tribes to join in the uprising, as Witboi, ever since his rebellion was quelled, ten years ago, has been credited with designs to seize a favorable moment to throw off the German yoke.

CURZON MAY NOT RETURN

Wife's Illness May Cause Him to Give Up Viceroyalty.

London, Oct. 15.—A story was printed in the St. James Gazette, this afternoon, to the effect that Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, will not return to his post on account of his wife's illness and that Lord Milner, who recently resigned the high commissionership of South Africa, is likely to be appointed his successor. The Associated Press learns, however, that Lord Curzon has taken no steps whatever to be relieved of his post, and that he has still every intention of resuming the viceroyalty. Of course, it is conceivable that the issue of Lady Curzon's illness might raise insuperable obstacles to his return to the far east, but even in that event, the appointment, it is understood, would be given to Lord Selborne, the first lord of the admiralty. If Lord Milner wants a diplomatic appointment when he leaves South Africa, he may go to Egypt in succession to Lord Cromer, British commissioner general there, in the event of the latter becoming British ambassador to France.

"I Grow Hair"

To Prove It, I Send a Trial Package Free By Mail.

Before and After Using This Magic Compound.

It actually grows hair, stops falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalps, eyebrows and eyelashes, and quickly restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. Send your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2578 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage. Write today.

Catarrh Cured Free

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms, Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Voice husky? Nose stopped? Snore at night? Sneeze a great deal? Pain across eyes? Losing sense of smell or taste? Dropping into the throat? Getting deaf? Bad taste in the mouth? Hacking cough? Take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 2797 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

KING GEORGE IS DEAD.

The End Comes Peacefully to Ruler.

Drsden, Oct. 15.—King George of Saxony died at Pillnitz at 2:15 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful.

Prince John George and the Princess Mathilda were at the bedside of King George when he expired.

The new king, Frederick Augustus, eldest son of the deceased monarch, received the minister and officers of the royal household later in the day and fixed the period of mourning at twenty-four weeks. The king was also occupied with many details of taking over the government and consulting in regard to the funeral arrangements and the mourning.

The shutters are up at all the shop windows, flags are at half-mast and the bells are tolling.

King George was the third son of King Johann and of Queen Amalie, daughter of Maximilian I of Bavaria. He was born on the 8th of August, 1832, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, King Albert, on June 9, 1902. On the 11th of May, 1859, he married the Infanta Maria Anna, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. King George was a field marshal in the German army and commanded the twelfth and nineteenth army corps. His eldest son, Prince Frederick Augustus, will succeed to the throne, but his accession to royalty will be shadowed by the fact that he has no spouse to share the honors, for he is divorced from his wife, Princess Louise of Tuscany, who, it will be remembered, eloped with her music teacher, Giron. Her marriage to Prince Frederick was dissolved February 11, 1903. There are rumors of a reconciliation, but this seems highly improbable.

The royal house of Saxony is counted among the oldest reigning families in Europe. Heinrich of Ellenburg, Margrave of Meissen in 1089-1103, was the founder of the house, which subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Frederick, the new monarch, was born May 25, 1865. He has six children, the oldest being Prince George, who was born January 15, 1893.

TO REPRESENT EMPEROR

Von Lowenfeldt and Von Scmettow to Attend the Unveiling.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Emperor William has delegated Lieut. Gen. Von Lowenfeldt, of the emperor's military staff, and Imperial Adjt. Gen. Von Scmettow to represent him at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, November 19. Both delegates named are descendants of officers of Frederick the Great. They will arrive in New York on the steamer Hamburg about November 12.

BRITISH VESSEL ASHORE

The Kildona Damaged in Collision With the Montana.

London, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Kildona, from Montreal, September 30, for this port, is ashore below Gravesend, having been in collision with the British steamer Montana outward bound for Philadelphia. The port bows of both vessels are damaged above the waterline, and the Montana lost her port anchor. The Montana returned to Gravesend.

THE KELVIN ABANDONED

British Steamer Unable to Weather Boisterous Storm.

London, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Hubert, from New York, October 5, for Para, has arrived at Barbadoes, and reports that on October 7, in latitude 35, longitude 70, she sighted the British steamer Kelvin, Captain McLennan, abandoned, listed to starboard. On account of boisterous weather and a heavy sea, the Kelvin could not be boarded. The Kelvin sailed from New York October 5, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosarie.

STORY OF GIANT RACE

Reports of Mighty Men in Labrador Come From Indians.

Quebec, Oct. 17.—Stories of a race of aboriginal giants living in the interior of Labrador continue to come from Indian sources, but ethnologists do not believe that such a race exists. It was while endeavoring to find this strange people that Leonidas Hubbard, jr., associate editor of Outing, perished of hunger in the interior of the inhospitable peninsula less than one year ago. The late "Adirondack" Murray also had planned an expedition of discovery in the same region, but died before he could put his project into execution.

Scientists appear to be agreed that if any such giant race exists they must be the survivors of the Beothics or aboriginal Indians of Newfoundland, the last of whom died in captivity in St. Johns in 1829. In the previous year the final effort to find the Beothics, who, because of barbarous treatment, had been driven from Newfoundland, was made by Mr. Cormack, a representative of the Beothic Society of St. Johns, but all he could find were relics and graves.

It is believed that the Beothics had affinity with the Malayo-Polynesian race, and it is supposed that their remote ancestors must have formed part of a great emigration from the Indian archipelago prior to the Christian era, consequent upon Buddhist invasion of those islands.

Revolution Extending.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 13.—The revolution in the Republic of Santo Domingo is extending. Azua de Compostela (near the south coast), and all the department of the south have declared in favor of Isidoro Jimenes.

COTTON CONVENTION.

The Better Prices and the Prosperity of the South.

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 14.—The Cotton States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, composed of members from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Teritory, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, in annual convention here today, listened to President R. R. Poole, of Alabama. The commissioner's estimate of this year's cotton crop is awaited with much interest. President Poole said:

"The value of the product which we have come to talk about today and devise ways and means to extend and promote its planting and cultivation with a yield of ten million and a half bales, reaches the enormous sum of $412,403,-65; besides the sea island crop of 78,-638 bales, representing $5,954,707; the immense and astounding total of $418,-358,366."

Mr. Poole then told of the demand for cotton, saying the supply is not equal to the demand. He said:

"The planter is now independent at last, and he can make cotton the money crop, and after raising all provision crops for home consumption and to spare, he can make as much cotton as he chooses and hold it for fair and just prices."

He read the following from Professor Soule, of the Tennessee agricultural experiment station:

"The farmers of the South have an opportunity within their grasp that means everything to them. The British mill owners have but a vague idea of the great territory available for cotton production in the south."

Speaking of the price of cotton this year, President Poole said:

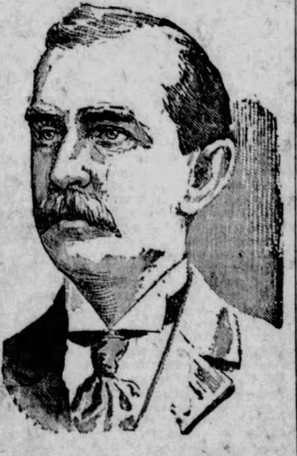
"The prices have been fair from the beginning and the crop will be marketed at the present rate, 10 cents, or over."

He says despite the boll weevil in Texas, where it was feared the production of the staple would be well nigh stopped or retarded to a ruinous extent, the yield will be larger than last year.

He closed his address with the plea for new men with brains and brawn to settle in the south.

CRANE IS SENATOR.

Boston, Oct. 12.—Governor John L. Bates today appointed former Governor W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, United



W. MURRAY CRANE.

States senator to fill the unexpired term of George F. Hoar, recently deceased.

SLEEPING GIRL IS DEAD

Dora Meek Dies as Result of a General Decline.

Centralia, Ill., Oct. 17.—Dora Meek, aged 18, who slept nearly six months during the winter of 1901, is dead as the result of a general decline, following an attack of measles last March. During her first sleep she was visited by scores of physicians, who were unable to account for her condition. Last December, while employed in this city and without the slightest preliminary symptoms she again fell asleep, but this sleep lasted only a few weeks.

END OF CORNER IN EGGS

Packers Said to Have Given Up Hope of Controlling Market.

Pittsburg, Oct. 17.—Wholesale dealers in eggs declare the big packing houses of the west have tired of storing eggs for speculative purposes because there is not as much money in eggs as in other food products. The Armours, Swifts and other western packing houses are said to have been shipping eggs as meat and getting a lower freight rate by one-half. The independent egg dealers laid a complaint before the interstate commerce commission, and the railroads have refused to carry eggs out of their class as a result. The fact that the market cannot be controlled has caused the packers to decide to leave the egg business alone. A slump in price next winter is expected.

Mont Pelee Quieting.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 14.—A passenger on board a steamer which passed Mont Pelee on October 11, says the volcano was not in eruption at that time, but was emitting jets of steam. Two high black cones were still projecting from the summit. The side of the mountain presented a dreary, clean-swept appearance, as from a recent eruption.

SAFEST FOOD

In Any Time or Trouble Is Grape-Nuts.

Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre-digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.

"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be, but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my housework, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in Gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre-digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days' trial proves.

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

HEALS WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL

DEFEATS DEADLY DISEASES

Cures Hundreds by New and Marvelous Method of Treatment.

MAKES THE LAME WALK AND THE DEAF HEAR

And Performs Other Seeming Miracles That Pass Understanding—No Disease He May Not Cure.

HAS HE SUPERNATURAL GIFTS?

Discards Useless Drugs and Medicines, Yet Heals Hopeless Invalids Pronounced Incurable by Physicians.

Offers Services and Home Treatment Free of Charge to Rich and Poor Alike—Believes It His Duty to God and Man to Labor for the Sick and Afflicted Who Stand in Need.

New York, Oct. 14.—The mysterious healing power of Professor William Wallace Hadley, of this city, which enables him to cure hopeless invalids when doctors, drugs and all other means have failed, has aroused widespread wonder and comment in all circles, physicians and scientists being as much in the dark for an explanation as those outside the medical profession.

Various attempts to discover this man's secret have failed, since he has refused to disclose the source of his most marvelous control over disease and his strange power to stay the clutch of death. Yet the proven facts and evidence show that in hundreds of instances when patients have been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors, Professor Hadley has restored them to health so easily and quickly that it borders closely upon the miraculous or divine. These cures are the more strange and startling since it is known that he has discarded the useless drugs usually prescribed by physicians and accomplishes these marvels by a new and wonderful method of treatment unlike any heretofore known to science. Indeed, one woman goes so far as to state that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again in her body when she was prepared for the grave, and he has performed dozens of other seeming miracles of healing in the face of death. He claims that there is no disease he may not cure, and there is every reason to believe that this claim, startling as it is, is no more than the literal truth, since he records show that he has cured cancer, consumption, paralysis, deafness, drug and liquor habits, and other diseases supposed to be incurable, with the same ease and certainty that he cured stomach and kidney troubles, rheumatism, catarrh and the more common ailments that human flesh is heir to.

Powerful and peculiar as is Professor Hadley's ability, an almost equally remarkable thing about this man is the fact that he gives his treatment free of charge to rich and poor alike, devoting himself to the relief of afflicted humanity, independent of fees or reward. He is quoted as saying that he looks upon this power he possesses as a divine gift, and that he feels it is his duty as a Christian to help all who stand in need, without attempting to extort money for his services.

During a recent interview with Professor Hadley, the eminent scientist firmly but courteously declined to discuss the secret of the power that he holds, but finally was induced to speak of some of the almost miraculous cures he has made. Speaking of the case of Joseph R. Stewart of Camden, N. J., one of his recent patients, Professor Hadley said: "Mr. Stewart had been told by various physicians that he had cancer of the stomach, complicated with kidney disease and bowel trouble, that his case was incurable and beyond the reach of medicine, and that he must make the most of what little life was left to him before death claimed him. He suffered most terrible agonies, and was on the verge of the grave when he applied to me as a last resort. Notwithstanding what the doctors had said, I accepted the case, put him under my treatment and cured him. Today he is worth a good many dead men, and in a recent letter to me speaks of his cure as a 'miracle.' Then there was the case of Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J., who, when I came to her, was suffering from the ills of a life time. She had been a hopeless invalid from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. But she put her faith in me, threw away her old medicines, and is now to the picture and reality of perfect health. It took the case of Mr. E. C. Bass, of El Campo, Texas, after the doctors had given him up to death and could do nothing to revive him. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver diseases, dropsy and articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain. Doctors and their medicines failed utterly. But I did not fail. I cured him. I restored him to life and health without his even knowing just how it was done. Then recently I received this letter from Mrs. Victoria Wallace, of Great Falls, Mont., which will give you an idea of how my patients regard my power to cure." The writer copied Mrs. Wallace's letter, which, word for word, is as follows: "You must be a Divine Healer, gifted of God, to perform such a miracle of healing. I was so ill and had been for many years, that I prayed for death to end my suffering—my agonies. But the Great Master knew better, and I believe He directed me to you that I might find life and health. I was a physical wreck, suffering from rheumatism, heart disease and scrofula, nervous prostration, and it seemed like hell at times, the horrors I can never express. I pleaded to heaven to take me home out of my misery. I was in this state when you came to my rescue with your skill, your heart full of sympathy and skill. You have cured me so completely that the past seems like a nightmare, which I want to forget. In the three weeks' treatment I have grown twenty years younger in looks. Although fifty years of age, I feel like a woman of thirty. I marvel at myself. I look forward to a long life of usefulness. You certainly rescued me from the grave, after other eminent physicians had failed." And one from C. S. Harrell, of Outo, Ark., reads: "You seem to know just what the trouble is and just how to cure it. Hereafter I am through with quack doctors and their useless drugs, for they are not worth a pinch of salt compared with your treatment. I was sick so long with liver and kidney disease and stomach trouble, that all the blood seemed gone from my body, and I looked like a corpse ready for burial. I was so weak and suffered so much and so constantly that I could not work on my farm as I needed to. Now I am feeling wonderfully different. You have driven the disease out of my body as you promised, and I assure you that I am most thankful for it. I feel that you saved my life."

"Cases come to me from all over the country," continued the professor, "that have baffled some of the best physicians and specialists, where one doctor has said the trouble was one thing and the next something else, until the patients were at a loss to know what disease they really were suffering from. Is it any wonder that sufferers fail to get well when they are not only treated for the wrong disease, but also given useless medicines on the hit or miss plan? But I am able to make a correct and careful diagnosis of each case that comes to me, and seeing the cause, apply the power to cure."

"But how about those who cannot afford to come to New York to have you treat them?"

"It does not make the slightest difference. I cure them in their own homes just as easily and just as surely as if I went to them or they came to me. Distance cannot weaken the healing power I have. All that any one who is ill in any way, from any cause, has to do is to write me a letter, addressing William Wallace Hadley, office 370 F, 703 Madison avenue, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, or their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will give them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that any one who is sick can write you to be cured, without paying you any money?" I asked.

"Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have been given the power to cure, I do not believe that I have the right to make any one waste his money on useless drugs when I can give him what he needs. It is not alone the needless expense, but medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good, as even the medical profession will confess if they speak the truth. We all owe a duty to our fellow man, we must all serve in one way or another. Where a rich man gives money, I give health. I am not a millionaire, but I am able to afford to do my share toward relieving the sufferings of mankind. And I am happy to give freely of my services wherever they are needed. And I am especially anxious to cure any poor mortal who has been told that his or her case is incurable that there is no hope left on earth. Or any one who has grown weary spending money on drugs and doctors in a vain search for health, if they will write to me and accept my offer there is not only hope, but an almost absolute certainty that they need be sick no longer. And it is a blessing that my power makes a letter to me do just as much good as a personal visit."

FIVE ARE DEAD

And Many Are Injured in Tenement Fire.

New York, Oct. 17.—One name has been added to the list of dead in the fire which gutted a five story tenement at 15 Moore street, Williamsburg, early today. It was that of May Delski, five years old, and made the total of known dead five. The injured were mostly women and children, including six members of one family. Eleven are in a serious condition and it is likely many of them will die. There were 120 persons living in the building. Five families on the top floor suffered the greatest loss, scarcely a single one escaping uninjured.

The fire originated in the basement and ran up a dumb waiter shaft, causing the crowded flats to fill rapidly with smoke. The flames spread through the flats on the fourth and fifth floors, and escape for the persons asleep there was cut off. Fireman and police did heroic work and soon rescued more than a score, fifteen of whom were almost suffocated. These were removed to St. Catharines hospital. Two children among the number were in a dying condition. One fireman, in attempting a daring rescue, was overcome by smoke and had to be carried out by his fellows. The loss was only about $3,000.

Several fires occurred in the neighborhood during the early hours today, all of suspicious origin. They appeared to have been started by the same hand, as all were discovered in the basements of tenement houses. Only the one noted, however, was accompanied by loss of life.

HELEN KELLER AT FAIR

Special Day in Honor of Wonderful Blind Girl.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Miss Helen Keller, of Wrentham, Mass., who has gained a national reputation through her manner of acquiring an education, although born deaf, dumb and blind, has arrived here to attend the conference of superintendents of American schools for the deaf and also to be present at the exercises in honor of "Helen Keller" day at the World's Fair on October 18. Miss Keller is the first person in whose honor a special day has been designated by the World's Fair management.

LADIES Mr. Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES in need send for a FREE TRIAL. Never failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. F. E. KARN CO., Dept. 15, Buffalo, N.Y.

PRETTY and Intelligent Widow, VERY WEALTHY, wants immediately able, industrious husband. Address M. Ohio Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED: Several educated young ladies to enter the training school for nur

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Keep your mind well balanced, and preserve a smiling countenance.

Thursday.

The wise will rule circumstances. In the field of destiny we reap as we have sown—so wisely.

Friday.

It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou wouldst not, thy duty, too, to leave undone what thou wouldst do.

Saturday.

What you can do or think you can—begin. Let every deed be a self-reviving thing of power.

Sunday

It is true that love cannot be forced, that it cannot be made to order, that we cannot love because we ought nor even because we want. But we can bring ourselves into the presence of the lovable. We can learn love through service.

Monday.

You will be amazed to see how mind may control. Let good thoughts prevail—await victory.

Tuesday.

Be earnest, be faithful, and you will have abundant reward. Develop the very best of everything within you. The higher our ideal, the higher our attainment

The Potency of Faith.

Emily S. Bouton.

What It Makes of the Life

"And what he gave to another he expected with good reason to have others give to him."

These words of Edward Everett Hale in his eulogy of Senator Hoar expressed what in one form or another appeared in most of the spoken and written characterizations of this one among the nation's greatest men.

They refer to that quality which always touches a life to a greater or less degree of success, according to its strength in the individual.

That quality is Faith.

Senator Hoar believed in the supremacy of God. One secret of his power, of the influence which he exerted, lay in his faith in his fellowmen, that they "inherited a divine nature" which, under the right circumstances, somewhere and sometime would be made manifest. And he was always quite certain that, as a people, this nation will never go far away from the right, though it may make mistakes that can only be rectified through suffering. The ultimate triumph of good he never doubted.

It is this Faith which ought to enter as a vital factor into the life of every human being. I do not mean faith in any special doctrines, in any creed, in any single view of divine law, but faith in the ever-presence of a power which men call by various names, but which is Infinite Good, or God. He who thus believes, and who recognizes this belief as a controlling force in the affairs of every day living, adds by that much to his chances for success and happiness.

I am not talking now simply from what is usually termed a religious point of view, which, unfortunately, means to so many something not possible to be applied to the ordinary week day matters with which they are occupied. The faith that I mean is, in the highest degree, in all ways, practical. It takes into account the greatest fact in the universe—the constant unfailing Presence of the source of all power, the All-in All, wherein through all the ages it has been declared that humanity has its being. Strange, is it not, that the effort to realize this wonderful truth is so spasmodic, so intermittent, so colored by doubt which is the door to darkness?

In a little publication called the Prophet I find this by Albert Smythe about Faith:

"Faith is like light. It may be candle light, or rush light, electricity light, star light or sunlight. All light has the blessed quality of illumination. . . .

"Like light, Faith is a power. It has on out-look and an up-look. Faith is optimism. Optimism is sunlight. Sunlight is necessary to growth. Life ceases without growth. Faith is courage, and is the way to better things."

You see the truth that the writer intends to convey—that faith is a real potency in the shaping of our lives, while doubt and fear lead to weakness and failure.

If we believe the teachings of the New Testament we cannot let go a belief of the power of this faith in the Presence of Good which only awaits an earnest recognition to make itself felt in the ordering of our lives. We are told plainly that "faith is the substance of things hoped for." It is not something impalpable but a real thing, a force that goes a long way towards bringing to pass what we desire.

This brings me to the underlying idea with which I began, namely, that every successful life—successful in the true sense—must have incorporated in its substance as a vital force, faith in the presence and power of Good which will finally bring victory. It must enter into the warp and woof of the daily thought and action giving them a power of accomplishment that will prevent failure.

Of course I do not mean that faith alone will carry the life onward to success. There must be effort. No one can lie lazily back asserting that "all is good," and reap a harvest of aught worth having. An oriental story is told which illustrates this truth. While journeying through the desert, a companion of the prophet Mohammed said to him, when they stopped for the night: "I will not tie my camel but will commit him to God." The prophet quickly replied: "Tie thy camel, and then commit him to God." His meaning was clear that under all circumstances, faith includes effort to just the decree that it needs, or is possible, to be put forth.

A real belief in the omnipresence of Good involves an abiding faith in its presence in humanity. The suspicious man or woman, who is always looking for evil in his fellows is quite sure to find it, because the thought of doubt telepathically enters into the consciousness of the doubted as an irritant, arousing the worst side of the nature. This will find expression more or less intense according to the strength or weakness of the character.

The man who acts upon the principle of believeing everybody a rascal until proven honest, must lead a sorry life, for he is an absolute stranger to the joys of love and friendship. He can never be sure of anything. For him the sunshine of unselfish affection does not shine. He may gather "a strong box full of shekels," but they will be of little value in making his life, in the best sense, either successful or happy.

Let us have faith, then, in the presence and potency of what the most of us think we believe in, while our actions are far from being in harmony with that belief. We talk about the omnipresence and omnipotence of good, and then darken our lives with doubt, and fear, and suspicion. Was it not St. Peter who said "Hope to the end," meaning that with faith, there cannot be despair? There is no need for failure. A life founded upon the principle expressed in the opening words, "And what he gave to another he expected with good reason to have others give to him," will be like that of Senator Hoar's, powerful and uplifting in the stimulus of its influence.

Hold fast then to the thought of the presence of Good everywhere, believing, too, that all "men are children of God," and, therefore, in their real sedves, divine.

The Cozy Corner

ONE VIEW OF THE QUESTION

Since reading the letters in the Household, as to the sin of killing, I feel that I can no longer keep quiet, but must present my view of the subject. One sister thought because a boy killed a nest of squirrels, that he would surely grow to be a criminal.

Now every farmer knows there is nothing so destructive to birds' nests, and to crops generally, as these same cunning little animals—the squirrels. They not only take all they can eat, but hoard up supplies for years to come. The only way to have birds near you is to keep the squirrels away, and that boy probably knew it, as all farmer's boys do, so he really was protecting the birds and doing a good deal, although he may not have thought of it in that light.

In regard to its being cruel to kill to eat, let me say that the sister who presented that side, evidently did not understand the conditions in the country. If we do not kill, what will become of the surplus animals? Take the cows for instance—milk and butter we must have—even the vegetarian acknowledges that—in order to have these, the cow must have a calf every year now what are we to do with all of those calves? The heifers we can raise with profit, but if we undertook to raise more than could be used for food, in addition to the heifers, it would take all the profit from the farm, to say nothing of keeping a lot of dangerous animals around, for these animals are when full grown—as dangerous as bears.

Every cow reaches a point when she is unprofitable for milk and butter, then what shall be done with her—pension her, or turn her out to die of starvation? When you have cows, you also have quantities of skimmed and sour milk—fit for nothing but to feed to the pigs, but very good for them, but why raise pigs if we are not to kill them for food?

So with chickens; less than half of the young ones are hens, and if the other half are allowed to live they will kill each other and that without mercy. A hen will live, with good care, fifteen years, but after three years is not at all profitable; are we to keep hen and all of her many sisters—for fifteen years for the sake of the three years of usefulness?

A farm cannot be run without stock; stock will increase and it is certainly more merciful to kill than to allow an animal to die from neglect, so until some one tells us how to overcome these difficulties we shall keep right on raising cows, pigs and chickens and putting them on the market whenever they will bring the best prices.

I do not think I am naturally cruel, and there is nothing for which I would punish my boy sooner, than cruelty to animals. He has been taught from the very beginning of his life that to be so was cowardly, and that every living thing on the farm must be well treated, but he also knows that the stock is raised for what it is worth to us and must be disposed of when it will bring the most.

Perhaps this teaching may sound avaricious and hard hearted, but it has the merit of being practical. It seems as if there were enough real wrongs in this world for us to worry about and to attempt to right, without wasting much time on what we seem unable to change. —"Simon's Wife."

"OLD SUBSCRIBER" HAS DIFFERENT IDEA

Does "M. T. P.," in a recent number of the Cozy Corner, intend to say that because our ancestors were barbarians in their ways, that we should always follow in their footsteps? Speaking of a boy killing squirrels "humanely"—how many sportsmen—or any other butchers—ever give a thought to that? They simply kill for their own amusement, without any regard to how much the innocent animal may suffer.

If a boy must learn to be "thrifty" at the expense of a poor little, harmless animal, he had better let thrift alone. I say that a boy who would kill a nest of squirrels and sell the food they had collected, is a little brute, and when he grows to be a man, he will be a big brute; if he marries, his wife and children will have a tyrant to deal with.

I saw in a newspaper that some one advised boys to keep pet pigeons and raise young pigeons for the market; I would go without any reading before I would subscribe to a paper that would give such advice to a boy. I do not see how women can raise flocks of chickens and pet them until they will come at their call and eat corn from their hand, and then deliberately kill them, either for food or for profit. Indeed, I do not see why, if one must eat meat, they do not try to eat cleanly-fed animals, and there is nothing more filthy in its feeding than a chicken, unless it may be a hog. I read of a woman who, when she bought eggs, insisted that they be laid by hens that were kept confined and fed clean food, objecting, as she said, to the eggs of "scavenger hens."

About that other boy that was mentioned as saving the squirrels—such a boy as that will make a good, Christian man because he has the right feelings in regard to animals. It was brutal to kill bees as our forefathers did, but that was the result of ignorance of any better way, and it is very seldom we hear of such a thing now.

There is enough food grows on this earth to feed all the people, without eating flesh, and the history of nations who eat very little or no animal food shows them to be stronger and better physically, mentally, and morally.—"Old Subscriber."

SOME QUESTIONS.

A "Subscriber's Wife" asks if the lady who told about making catsup and putting a sponful of venegar over the top of each bottle will kindly repeat the recipe.

James A. Dungey asks for a recipe for making wine from Concord grapes, giving the whole process, amount of sugar to the gallon, and how long it should be allowed to ferment.

This correspondent asks that the answer to his inquiry be given in The Blade of October 6th, as he has his grapes picked. It is quite impossible to answer an inquiry in the next issue of the paper, after it has been received, as in most instances the paper has gone to press before the request is made. If possible, it is best to send an inquiry two weeks before the answer is needed, as it takes a considerable time to prepare so large a paper as The Blade. Most inquiries will safely wait, but in such a case as the above, when the "grapes have been picked," it would be very inconvenient to wait two weeks for a reply.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Within the last year I have "qualified" for a position among the matrons of the Cozy Corner, by marrying the best man on earth. I appreciate my dignity as a married woman, but now that the season for games and good times approaches, I find that I long to have a share in them just as much as I did last year and for the games and good times just the same as I did last year, and I write today to ask if we "older ladies" cannot have a Hallowe'en celebration as well as the younger members of The Blade family. Of course I cannot tell what you would like, but I am ready to help out in anything you will suggest. It certainly seems as if we could have a little story telling, or something, for the last number of The Blade that comes before Hallowe'en. What shall we do? Please speak quickly, as we have not much time.—Mrs. Jack.

A KITCHEN WAGON

The top and shelf of the kitchen wagon, shown in the illustration, are covered with zinc. By this means a frying pan or utensil from the cooking range may be set down upon it, while the food in the utensil is being dished, without injury to the table. The zinc can also be cleaned without effort. The hooks on the sides give places to hang the utensils most in use about the range, while the casters permit its being moved with ease and at will.—From the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A weak solution of soda and water, or ammonia and water, will brighten the colors in a faded carpet. Sweep the carpet clean, then go over every turn of it with a sponge or cloth wrung out of the solution.

To drive a nail into hard wood, first rub it well with common soap; sticking the nail into a bar of soap two or three times will make it drive easily and without danger of breaking the wood.

A few drops of turpentine on a woolen cloth will clean tan shoes, and a drop or two of orange or lemon juice will give a brilliant polish to any leather.

When you buy new stair carpet, have a yard or two more than you need and turn it under at the foot of the stairs; then when you clean house, you can relay the carpet so the same places will not be on the edges, or the treads of the steps, thus saving the carpet.

Are you troubled with fleas? Place a piece of raw meat in the center of a sheet of sticky fly paper, and every flea in the house will be attracted, and held.

A nice Christmas present for a busy woman is a small diary, in which she can mark all anniversary dates in their proper place. Then she will not forget to send in time the note of congratulation for the happy days, nor the little word of comfort when the sorrowful anniversaries return. She will remember the birthdays and the important things she ought to do on a particular day.

An old bed-tick, that has passed its days of usefulness, will make most excellent dishcloths if cut in pieces of suitable size and hemmed. Calico or gingham that has worn soft and smooth is unequaled for wiping glassware.

If you have a neighbor who is convalescing from a fit of sickness, do not go to see her, but send her a little letter full of bright, cheery news, or a short story. If the neighbor is a child, make her an envelope library, by filling one or more envelopes with clippings of news, or funny things you may find in the papers. These can be read and enjoyed as the patient has strength, while if you call, you cannot be "laid aside," no matter how disinclined for talk the patient may be.

By having an old tin waiter, or a good-sized dripping pan, one can save themselves several trips to the cellar, by placing everything on the waiter. Not that a new one would not do the work, but if there is an old one, not fit to use elsewhere, don't throw it away, as it will be a great help in this way.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Mrs. Sarah F. T., of Mich., asks for a recipe for cakes to be used at a children's party. Here is one for

Sponge Cake.

Break two eggs into a cup, fill the cup with cream, or very rich milk, add one cupful of sugar, one and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Beat hard for five minutes, and bake in patty-pans for ten minutes. If desired, seeded and chopped raisins can be added. To make these extra nice, spread them with frosting and sprinkle candied caraway seeds over the tops.—Mrs. McCann.

For a "Farmer's Wife," we give the following recipe for making

Pumpkin Butter.

To ten gallons of stewed and strained pumpkin, add one gallon of syrup, six tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and one level tablespoonful of ground ginger. Stir constantly to prevent burning and let it stew down to six gallons. This will keep sweet all winter if placed in stone jars and kept in a cool place. It is excellent as a sauce for boiled meat, and is also liked by most children, spread on bread instead of butter.

Beet Pickles for Winter.

Cook the beets till tender, remove the skins and slice, while hot, into glass jars. To three pints of vinegar add one cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt; let this boil, and pour hot over the hot beets. Screw covers to the cans on as tightly as possible and set away in a dark place.

Having been admitted to the M. G. R. circle I will tell you just a little about my home among our West Virginia hills.

The country hereabout is very mountainous, many of the mountains being rich in coal mines. There are, however, many fertile valleys, and some that are not so fertile, as I suppose is the case in every locality. Some of the finest scenery in the world is found among the hills where the mountain streams dash over rocks, and on either side are high rocks, worn by the action of the water as smooth as if the work had been done by man. Other places are rough and rugged, the crevices being filled in with mosses and ferns.

The roads about this neighborhood are fine and one can drive the whole day and constantly feast her eyes on varied and beautiful scenes. It is especially lovely in the spring when the hills are covered with flowers and the birds hold regular morning concerts, and every thing in Nature seems to be enjoying a happy, free life to the fullest extent.

Can you wonder that I prefer such a life as mine among the hills, to one in a stuffy town or city?

I am working hard this year that I may be prepared to become a teacher next year, and meantime I mean to be a true hearted M. G. R. Our motto covers so much that if I live up to its teachings I shall certainly be better than I could in any other way.

I enclose the price of a badge, which I shall wear with pride and pleasure.

With best wishes for Miss Prudence and all M. G. R.'s, I will bid you good bye. "VIOLET," W. Va.

Another new member—this time from Indiana—has a good word for us today. Since I was so fortunate as to be admitted to this happy circle, I come to tell you how much I am helped by your letters which, each week, bring a touch of the outside world into my quiet life.

As I told you before, I am a student in a normal school in Northern Indiana, and you who know of student life will understand that it is a very busy one. With all our work we have some very good times and perhaps I will tell you of some of them sometime. With any others of the M. G. R. family who are students, I "shake hands"—figuratively, and wish I could do so literally.

"Coralyn," I wish to thank you for your kindly welcome to me. That was doing good to one person, in one way, and so fulfilling our motto.

Lest I stay too long, and trespass upon your good nature, I will make my first call a short one.—"Vera," Ind.

As Miss Prudence thinks I will be a good member of the M. G. R., I will try not to disappoint her, though I fear I can only "try," but I believe fully in the motto, "Try, try, again." I am such a stranger to you that perhaps I cannot write anything that will be of "general" interest, so will write of something that is of "special" interest to me—my home.

My native state is one of the original thirteen—North Carolina—and my home is among the mountains in the western part. If "Olive Branch" was here she could see mountains—any quantity of them.

The only officer killed in the Spanish-American war was Ensign Worth Bagley, a brave hearted, young man from North Carolina, who gave his life in the engagement at Cardenas. In honoring my state by thus mentioning him I am not trying to take from other states, for it was an Ohio boy who fired the first gun in the Spanish-American war.

About fourteen miles from my home are the Comesta Falls, where the water goes splashing down over the rocks, sending the drops of spray flying through the air.

There is a legend attached to these falls:—Once there was an Indian maiden who fell in love with a young white man. Her parents forbade the marriage and took her South with them for the winter, thinking she would forget him. When the party reached these falls, the maiden leaped over the brink and was drowned. After this her name—Comestee—was given to the falls.

This year I visited "Table Rock" and "Caesar's Head" in South Carolina. Table Rock is said to be one mile above the level of the road. There used to be steps leading to the summit, but they are all broken and fallen into disuse.

When we were on "Caesar's Head" we could look down, and far, far below us were the tops of tall trees, and as far as eye could reach the scenery was grand.

I was also on Bald Rock, from which we could see the smoke ascending from two factories in Greenville, S. C., many miles away. But of all I saw, there was nothing that could equal my home, and I was glad to get back to North Carolina and Comestee Falls.

I wish to thank Miss Prudence for the kind and encouraging words with which she welcomed me, and for fear of wearing out my welcome I will stay no longer now.—"Celeste Pearl,"-N. C.

An "Ohio Wild Rose" asks very timidly for admission and she may be sure that roses are always welcome. From her letter Miss Prudence feels sure that this one has no thorns, but will be all sweetness.

"Topsy" has had an "experience":

Dear M. G. R.'s, did any of you ever have everything that belonged to you—except a very few clothes—burned? Well, I have. More than half of our little western city was destroyed by fire in a night, and most of the people left homeless. Possibly we were better off than some fire sufferers have been, as none were entirely penniless, but many persons—and some of them very old—have lost their principal means of support, and will have a hard time to get along through the winter.

I spent a short time at the St. Louis Fair and wore my badge. I did not see another, but will confess that I was not looking at the people very much, as there were so many other things to look at. When the cascades were illuminated with colored lights at night, I thought them the most beautiful of all there was at the fair.—"Topsy."

Rag Rugs.

Very pretty and useful rugs for bath or bedrooms, can be knit on large, wooden needles, from rags cut and sewed as for the woven carpet. This is good work for evenings and the rug can be knit in strips, or squares, to make the right size. The colored rags may be wound in separate balls and the rug "striped," or they may be sewed and wound "hit and miss" with a pretty effect.

"The Grand Old Woman"

MRS. G. H. GILBERT
Drawn by Elmore

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, born in England in 1821, has been on the stage for seventy years, and is known as "the Grand Old Woman of the Stage." She came to America with her husband in 1849 with the idea of taking up land in the west and becoming private people. Unfortunately their money was lost in their land venture and they were compelled to return to the stage. Early in Mrs. Gilbert's theatrical career she was cast for "old ladies," and those about her called her grandma, a name by which she has always been known. Her husband and her two sons died some forty years ago, but she has not been allowed to become lonely, for she has been a great favorite all the years of her stage-life, not only with the theatre-going public, but with her associates on the stage.

Mrs. Gilbert was born in October, and now, at the age of eighty-three, she will tour the country as a star at the head of her company. The tour will be Mrs. Gilbert's farewell to the stage, and a special play has been written for her, the title of which is The Grandmother. She will be surrounded by a company of important actors, and her tour will last some twenty weeks, extending as far as San Francisco.

A chapter in Mrs. Gilbert's life not widely known is her connection with church work. For many years she attended the Episcopal church at Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, which is now used as an express office, and despite her active life she was to be found in her pew every Sunday when in town, and at morning service and early communion. It was customary for the women of this church to gather on Monday afternoon to sew for the poor, and these meetings Mrs. Gilbert invariably attended. She frequently took some package away with her, saying she enjoyed sitting quietly at home and sewing during the morning hours.

One who was associated with her says: "She always in her dress and actions suggested the dear old grandmother, and no one would ever have dreamed she was an actress. She wore her hair parted and slightly waved, her bonnet was always the old lady's bonnet with strings to it, appropriately dressy, but never too pronounced in style, while her gown was usually a handsome black silk or lace."

HICKORY NUTTING.

The bes' time in the year for boys is when
it's hickory nuttin';
There's been a frost an' all the hulls is
openin' an' shuttin',
An' winkin' at the squirrels that just
jump 'round an' chatters,
An' scoots about a mile away when
"plop!" a big nut clatters.
Us boys is glad on Saturdays—we're off
of all our studies;
I wouldn't trade my fun that day for
yours or anybody's!

You get a good two-bushel sack an' sling
it on your shoulder,
An' wear your mittens an' your scarf—ma
says it will get colder—
An' then you strike out on the pike until
you cross the river—
We use to go in swimmin' there. Ooh!
Makes a fellow shiver!
From there you cut acrost the fields; it
doesn't take a minute
Until you see a shaggy tree, an' then
you're in it!

The shaggy tree's the shellbark kind;
there ain't a nut that beats it,
I don't care where you get it at, nor when
a fellow eats it.
But butternuts is purty good; it ain't so
hard to shake 'em.
So purty soon you get your sack filled
plumb up to the middle,
An' when you shake it there's a tune
that's better than a fiddle.

You don't go home the way you come;
you cut acrost by Tucker's,
An' strike a red pe'simmon tree, an' fill
your lips with puckers;
An' mebbe there's some dried-up grapes—
the wild kind—still a-clingin'
Upon the frost-bit vines along the river
banks a-swingin';
But then you haf to climb a fence; that
sack sets you a-reelin';
It bumps you in the back, an' where you
have a hungry feelin'.

So you start home crost the farms, the
weeds an' stubble crackin',
You playin' you're a Injun an' that it's a
bear you're trackin'!
Afore you know how late it is the edge o'
town you've sighted.
An' get all empty inside when you see
the street lamps lighted.
You never feel that heavy sack when you
walk home a-struttin'—
The bes' time in the year for boys is when
it's hickory nuttin'.

—From The Trail to Boyland. Copyright, Bobbs-Merrill Company..

A FRIEND IN NEED.

"'Tis dreadfully dull since Rex went away," sighed Marjorie, walking listlessly down the garden path. "There is no one to play with now but Arabella and Belinda, and they've grown horribly stupid lately."

She glanced disdainfully at her dolls, sitting stiffly upright in their perambulator. "I do wish I had a real live pet!" she exclaimed, impatiently.

"What a gloomy little face," said Mrs. Hazeldene, catching sight of her little daughter. "I wonder what is amiss?"

"Marjorie," she called, "a penny for your thoughts."

"I was wishing I had a real live pet to play with," said Marjorie; "it's so donely without Rex."

Her little brother had but lately gone to a boarding school, and, as it was the first time they had been parted, she missed him terribly.

"A real live pet!" echoed Mrs. Hazeldene, musingly; "I'll try to find you one in time for your birthday."

"I wonder what it will be?" the little girl would exclaim, as she waited impatiently for the day to come.

On the following Thursday she was nine years old, and great was her excitement when a hamper addressed to her came.

"Perhaps it is a kitten or a rabbit," she cried, excitedly, as she heard the rustling of straw; but when she opened the hamper and found inside it a tiny King Charles spaniel, her delight knew no bounds.

"Oh, the pet! the darling!" she cried, hugging and kissing it affectionately. "Isn't he pretty, Nurse? Look at his silky coat and ears, and his lovely eyes and dear little nose!"

Henceforth the two were the greatest of friends, and never apart. At night "Floss," as Marjorie christened him, slept in a snugly cushioned basket in her room; and when they were not playing games or rambling about together, he would lie, curled up on her lap, watching her with loving eyes, or dozing happily. She told him all her joys and sorrows, and Floss, as he thumped his tail and listened, seemed quite to understand and sympathize with his little mistress. Marjorie fed and bathed him herself, and taught him many clever tricks; and so occupied was she with her pet that the term slipped past quite quickly, and soon the summer holidays arrived.

MARJORIE.

Mrs. Hazeldene had taken a house at the seaside, and here Rex and Marjorie had a glorious time together. Each day they bathed and hunted for treasures in the pools, or paddled, made sand-castles and scampered about barefooted, playing at hide-and-seek with Floss. Then big Cousin Dick, who was staying with them, would often take them in his boat for picnics to the pretty beaches near.

Floss disliked salt water, so the children did not put him into the sea, but left him on the beach in charge of their shoes and stockings when they paddled.

One day while they were digging on the sands, the tide turned suddenly, and began to come in very rapidly. So anxious were the children to finish the sand-castle they were building that they did not notice what had happened, and laughed merrily as wave after wave crept over their bare feet and ankles, till soon they were knee-deep in water.

They were digging in front of a low clump of rocks, behind which was a deep gully, and presently, when a wave bigger than the rest came towards them, and nearly carried them of their feet, they turned to run back to the beach. To their horror they found that their retreat was cut off by the tide.

Clambering to the top of the rock-island, they discovered that they were surrounded by water. It was much too deep for them to wade through, and, as they were unable to swim, there was nothing they could do but wait patiently, in the hope that some one would come to their rescue.

"Good gracious! What shall we do?" exclaimed Rex. "If we stay here we'll be drowned."

"Oh, Floss, we can't come to you, dear!" cried Marjorie, looking towards her pet, who, in a great state of anxiety, was scampering to and fro, whining piteously, and uttering sharp, shrill yelps of distress. "Oh, dear! Can't you tell them? Can't you fetch somebody?" she added, bursting into tears.

The little creature seemed to understand, for he stopped suddenly, barked joyously, then trotted off briskly in the direction of the house.

Mrs. Hazeldene, with her nephew, was sitting out of doors when Floss, panting and breathless, ran towards them.

"Why, what can be the matter with the dog?" she exclaimed, as he rushed to and fro before her, barking shrilly. "I have never known him desert the children before. I'm afraid something has happened."

"He evidently wants us to follow him," she cried, as Floss seized her skirt in his teeth and tried to drag her forward.

"I'll hurry on and find out," cried Dick; and he started off at a brisk run towards the beach, Floss bounding ahead.

Presently he reached the sands, and caught sight of two forlorn little figures, standing with clasped hands on a clump of rocks over which the waves were already breaking. He saw at a glance what had happened.

"I'll get a boat and take you off. I'll be with you in a minute or two," he shouted, cheerily.

Launching the boat, he very soon reached the children and took them from their perilous position.

"I was only just in time," he exclaimed, as he scrambled with them up the beach to the spot where Mrs. Hazeldene was anxiously awaiting them. "If it hadn't been for Floss——" he shivered.

"You good, clever little dog!" he cried, stooping down to stroke the true creature affectionately. "Do you know you've saved your little playmates' lives?" "Oh, Floss! You darling! It was you who told them," cried Marjorie, hugging her pet, and Floss was fairly smothered with caresses.

He was quite the hero of the hour—such a distinguished one that Cousin Dick, who was an artist, promised to paint his portrait later on. And he did so a couple of years later, when next he visited the Hazeldenes, Marjorie, who held her pet clasped in her arms, putting on, in honor of the occasion, the pretty frock and hat she had worn at a children's fancy dress ball.—From Father Tuck's Annual.

Banner Puzzlers

For September

New Work.....Metta
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the son of an eminent clergyman of the Church of England, and was born May 1, 1672, near Amesbury, in Wiltshire. He entered the university of Oxford when only fifteen years old, and distinguished himself very much by the facility with which he wrote Latin verses. After the battle of Blenheim (1704) the ministry wished the victory commemorated in verse, and he was appointed to do it. The treasurer was so delighted on hearing the first half of the triumphal poem, that before the rest was finished he was made a Commissioner of Appeals. In 1713 he wrote a political poem, "The Tragedy of Cato," which was applauded alike by Tories and Whigs. In 1716 he married, and in the following year was made secretary of state. He resigned the latter position 1718, and died June 17, 1719, at Holland House, Kensington.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—OCTAGON.

X X X X
O X X X O
X O X X O X
X X O O X X
X X O O X X
X O X X O X
O X X X O
X X X X

1-2—A compound word referring to sentimental ditties.
3.—A city in Germany.
4.—Compound word indicating a sunstroke.
5.—A pet dog.
6.—That day of the week consecrated to the moon and the wash-tub.
7-8.—The heroine and title of a popular novel.

The cross-lines, read downward, give the name of the place where all good little boys and girls are supposed to want to go.

PEGGY ALLEN.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 5 bushels of potatoes last 3 adults and 2 children 40 days, how long, at the same rate, will they last 18 adults and 9 children, each adult consuming as much as two children?

ALFIE BETTS.

4.—WORD-PLAY.

In each couplet, the omitted words are the same with the exception of the first letter. Ex.—"I was told to COME when you were at HOME."

1.—She made a —— down by the ——
And lingered —— to meet her ——
2.—I was —— her heart was as ——
As the yellow —— for which it was

3.—I heard it —— the pretty ——
Dearly —— for the plot she ——
4.—When hunting —— my gentle ——
You will find the —— is far from ——
5.—When you go for a —— after it's ——
Be sure to —— for the watch-dog's

TEDDY.

5.—QUERY.

Who laid the corner-stone of the capitol of the United States?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The snow had begun in the gloaming
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 6.

1.—Washington Irving.
2.—$111.33.
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Limited, fence, ode, I, map, manor, theater. Centrals—Indiana.
4.—October.
5.—Postal cards originated in Austria in 1869.
6.—Helen Hunt Jackson wrote—

"The purest joy,
Most near to Heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine.
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me: 'She did her best for one of thine.'"

Chat.

W. P. E. was the solitary occupant of the 'Cademy today. Not much wonder he carries off the Bannership every month, is it?

In regard to a recent problem by George Vore, concerning a mark on a wagon wheel, W. P. E. says:

"The rule I used in solving friend Vore's problem is given by Calvin Tracy, M. A., principal of the Classical Institute of New York. I have another author who gives practically the same rule—multiply the horizontal distance traveled by 4, and divide by 2.1416.

"The rule by which Mr. Vore thought he solved it was not applicable. He considers the curve generated by the wheel a circle, which is not true; it is a flattened circle, similar to an ellipse.

"If he will consult a good work on mathematics, like Davy and Peck's Dictionary of Mathematics, he will conclude that the pupil who gives a geometrical solution of the cycloid will have to wade deep water.

"Owing to the fact that I cannot swim, I feared to enter the stream!

"I will send a problem containing the cycloid, respectfully dedicated to Mr. Vore."

A DEATH STRUGGLE.

Great Battle Between Mukden and Laio Yang.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—1:53 p. m.—The Russian and Japanese armies resting below Mukden seem now to be definitely locked in a death struggle for the mastery. Field Marshal Oyama is countering Gen. Kuropatkin's thrust at the Japanese right by an advance against the Russian right. The situation, on a much larger scale, resembles that of Vafangow, where Gen. Stakelberg in essaying to turn the Japanese right had his own right turned. The Japanese assumed the offensive yesterday against the Russian right, forcing the latter to give ground. But, along the center, stretching from Yentai Station eastward, where Gen. Nodzu also attempted a desperate counter attack and where the fighting was hottest, the Russians held their own.

The result at nightfall was a draw. This is the latest word received by the war office from Kuropatkin, but, according to the despatch of the Associated Press from Mukden the Japanese resumed the offensive again this morning. No word has come regarding the operations of the Russian turning movement on Oyama's right, on which the success of Kuropatkin's plan of battle seems to depend, the war office explaining that reports from this point had not reached Kuropatkin when he sent his despatch and, consequently, information is lacking of the operations at the very point where all eyes center and where the heavy blow was evidently aimed. The strength of the force with which Kuropatkin has undertaken this turning movement has not yet developed. The mixed column which crossed the Taitse river Sunday is now believed to be General Rennenkampff's force, probably joined to other mixed columns under either Gen. Mistchenko or Gen. Kashtalinsky. The infantry and artillery engaged in desperate fighting in the neighborhood of the Bensihu fords, the Japanese having fortified a short line from Bensihu to Ludiuhu to protect their right flank. These columns evidently marched down from Fushun separated at Bentsiaputze a portion taking the direct Bensihu road and the others the road to Uitzy and Koutiatsze which crosses the river at Siantziatsi 15 miles above. The war office is reticent regarding the movement of the fiving column on the extreme Russian left, which was striking at the line of Japanese communications with the Yalu river, but it is reported to have been checked at Dziantchan, equivalent to the Japanese Hsiencwang.

The Japanese narrow gauge railroad from Feng Wang Cheng to Saimatsze connects with the roads and depots at Dziantchan and Sinodyr.

Altogether the news this morning is not completely reassuring. The Novoe Vremya voices the prevailing sentiment, saying:

"Kuropatkin is a cautious leader and it is taken for granted that he weighed well the risk before undertaking the turning movement. We shall probably have to wait long and weary hours before knowing the results of the all important battle now begun."

Mukden, Oct. 13.—The battle south of this place continued throughout Wednesday with ever increasing fury. In respect of desperateness, bravery and bloodshed it far exceeds even the battle of Liao Yang. Towards evening the Japanese repeatedly assumed the offensive. The fight continues today with unabated fury and determination. It is now the fourth day of the battle.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—9:45 a. m.—Field Marshal Oyama, reporting from the field Wednesday afternoon, expresses satisfaction at the progress of the operations and fighting between the Taitse and Hun rivers. The center and right armies made substantial gains. While the left army was desperately struggling to envelop the Russian field, Marshal Oyama dispatched two telegrams, the first of which said:

"The state of affairs in the direction of Mukden is as follows:

"On the morning of October 12 the central column of the right army at 5 o'clock occupied Lokoulin Mountain and the northern heights of Pacheatzu. The left column of the right army occupied the northern heights of Shaotakou and continues to pursue the enemy's central column. The right army succeeded in occupying Maerh Mountain. The central army, beginning operations from midnight, October 11, reached the heights extending from Sanchiatzu to Sankaushih Mountain on the northwest and is probably pursuing the enemy. The left army continues to attack the enemy along the Schili river and at Lungwangmiao and Wulichieh since last night, but has not yet attained its object. At present, aided with reinforcements, the left wing is trying to envelop the enemy's right flank by means of a rear engagement in the direction of Penhsuhu and the fighting continues. Judging from the above state of affairs the operations in these directions are proceeding favorably toward the attainment of our first object."

The second message is as follows:

"In an engagement at midnight on October 11 we captured two field guns and eight ammuntion wagons. Major General Murui was wounded and one colonel was killed."

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE

Real Struggle Did Not Begin Until October 12.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—1 p. m.—Fr[om] you to shal Oyama reports that fight[ing] help all progress along almost the en[tire] a bale of and that the Japanese are ma[king] upon a factory progress. [ste]ous upon

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—[Kn]ow much has received the following dis[patch] much you yesterday, from General Ku[ropatkin] yours. It

"Two regiments of the [Fo]s, that pile on October 12 sustained [your] place to The commander of one [re]n your eyes, the brigade commander [sh]out and take Both regiments were com[pa]d if they don't draw, abandoning their ar[ms] a bigger slice sequently, under Colonel W[ad]yourself for temporarily assumed co[m]esident of the brigade, they, after a de[sp]ght you will regained possession of the[m], and put your exception of sixteen, wh[o] of your vest, the hands of the Japane[se] and when you sue of the battle We[re] score, the quiet flank was unsuccessful[ly] the saloon, who count of a night attack [and] whom you who executed a turning [mo]forlorn, will troops were forced not [to] break down and their positions, but ag[ain] all off, and the previously recovered [gr]efore a judge, and Our forces retired to [an]other will be there viously prepared on [a] judge that some-

St. Petersburg, O[ct.] the money in your General Kuropatkin[is] some one jealous of given out at 1:30 [a] a banker, but the firming the loss of [the] w you came by the the brigade on [the] go over the road, suit of General Ok[u] the grave, and your day night, only ser[ve] a pity about you. apprehension. Th[at] boys know that half is not specifically [a] amount to a tinker's is composed of tw[o] them will just pass grade of artillery o[f] can't run the place that the Russians [are] find another job, and would correspond [to] ity will be what are [in] ess. The boy who is

Washington, Oct. [13] another job is the gation today receive[d] one that suits him. gram from Tokio: [The] of the tweny will Marshal Oyama [re]a rustier each year as [ro]und, rosy faces [ye]ar to the jaws [ca]gth, the eyes get to [fo]ad, and the forehead [as] the brain gets to

PISO'S CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

[bo]y out of the bunch [th]e automatic repeating [pu]t ten cartridges in and

port of the engagement of Wednesday and Thursday:

"In the direction of Bensihu the enemy made repeated counter attacks on Wednesday but were repulsed. The enemy showed a sign of retreat towards the evening and our forces assumed the offensive since daybreak of Thursday. The flanking movement of our strong force of cavalry on the Kanlen largely contributed to the favorable development of the situation in that quarter.

"The central and left columns of the right army both occupied important eminences, continuing attacks. Operations of the central army are progressing favorably, dislodging the enemy there from several strategical positions. Our reinforcements are arriving continually at Yentai."

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

General Kuropatkin Forced to Seek Shelter From Jap Shells.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—7 p. m.—Field Marshal Ovama estimates the Russian casualties at 30,000. The fighting continues but the Russians are retiring. General Kuropatkin is crushingly defeated.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—According to special dispatches received here General Kuropatkin had a narrow escape during the fierce fighting of Wednesday night and Thursday for the possession of Temple Hill and the Double-Horned mountain east of the railway. With his staff, he was personally directing the fight at this point. Orderlies were constantly galloping up with reports from other parts of the field and carrying dispatches to and from the telephone and telegraph station which were working behind the hills. This evidently attracted the attention of the Japanese, who cleverly unmasked some batteries, the shells from which burst all around the distinguished group, compelling General Kuropatkin to shift his position hastily and seek shelter.

It is understood that Kuropatkin, before the battle commenced again, designated Lieutenant General Sakharoff and then Lieutenant General Bilderling to succeed him in the command in the event of his being disabled.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

Slavs Hold Right Bank of Shakhe Rivers.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—General Sakharoff reports that a cannonade was reopened along the whole front this morning.

Tokio, Oct. 17.—It is reported from reliable private sources that the Japanese are continuing their advance and that they have occupied additional positions south of the Shakhe river. The left army occupied Wufukiatun at noon yesterday, dislodging four or five battalions of Russian infantry and several batteries of artillery and crushingly repulsing a subsequent counter attack. Artillery from the center and infantry from the left army are harassing the Russian retreat.

General Oku has attacked the main strength of the Russian left, based at Chien Pass and Shuangteo, and is now operating to block the Russian retreat along the Russian railroad. Official confirmation of the above is not obtainable.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—1:55 p. m.—Official reports received by the war office dated early this morning say the fighting was resumed at daybreak today, that the Russians still hold the right bank of the Shahke river, that the pressure on the Russian left has been relieved and that the contest is continuing on the right, where the Japanese are still seeking to break through the Russian center, evidently in order to gain possession of the railroad and cut off the Russian army from Mukden.

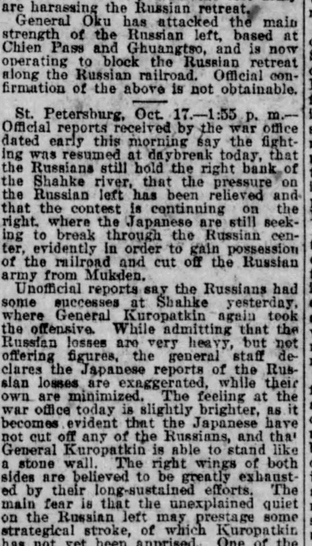
Unofficial reports say the Russians had some successes at Shahke yesterday, where General Kuropatkin again took the offensive. While admitting that the Russian losses are very heavy, but not offering figures, the general staff declares the Japanese reports of the Russian losses are exaggerated, while their own are minimized. The feeling at the war office today is slightly brighter, as it becomes evident that the Japanese have not cut off any of the Russians, and that General Kuropatkin is able to stand like a stone wall. The right wings of both sides are believed to be greatly exhausted by their long-sustained efforts. The main fear is that the unexplained quiet on the Russian left may prestage some strategical stroke, of which Kuropatkin has not yet been apprised. One of the aides of General Grippenburg, who is to command the second army, said to The Associated Press this morning:

"Even if Kuropatkin has been badly defeated, provided it does not end in a rout and disaster, in my opinion, his offensive movement should be approved. Only by hammering away can we ultimately hope to smash the Japanese. Kuropatkin is simply preparing the ground for us, when we arrive with the second army."

FOUGHT ALL DAY SUNDAY

General Engagement Begins Early in the Day.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—11:51 a. m.—Colonel Gaedke, the war correspondent of the Tageblatt, telegraphs from Mukden that when he left the battlefield yesterday at 3:30 p. m. a general engagement was in progress which was not yet decisive, although not unfavorable for the Russians. The battle opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, 12 miles south of Mukden. At o[ne] heard heavy artillery firing in [th]s eastward, where he under[st]berg was attacking the [fl]ank. An immense [ar]d were arriving at



E SUCCESS

rry Out Brilte.

m.—Yesterly successout some where ffensive oukhe-oukhens to road It is four kiy, nts ou- er- he

With three oil refineries in Toledo, and others in various parts of Ohio, there are comparatively few people acquainted with the general principles of changing the crude into the refined product.

While every refinery has its own secret processes and methods the general features of all are the same. Through the courtesy of a Toledo refining company the method was explained for the benefit of Blade readers.

The crude product as it comes from the field is pumped into stills, or tanks, which are supported by brick work, to secure the best results in heating the oil. A fire is placed underneath the still, and

BATTLE STILL ON.

Final Act in Tragedy Not Yet Reached.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—2:08 p. m.—The issue of the bloody drama below Mukden is still in the balance. There is no attempt to minimize the severe character of the reverse suffered by General Kuropatkin last week, but as yet there has been nothing absolutely decisive. There certainly is no rout and no Sedan, and the war office has not yet given up all hope that Kuropatkin may be able to again resume a genuine offensive.

It is asserted here that the tone which the diplomats and newspapers of Tokio assumed in reference to what they seem to look upon as the closing act of the tragedy of General Kuropatkin's army is certainly premature. Both armies are greatly exhausted, and the final issue probably will depend on which can regather itself the quicker. The Russian legions are terribly battered and more or less demoralized, but the splendid manner in which they went forward against Lone Tree Hill Sunday is sufficient evidence that the temper and courage of the troops are not completely shaken.

The emperor this morning received Kuropatkin's and Sakharoff's reports of the Russian attack on and capture of the village at Shalandtzy, half way between Lone Tree Hill and Shakhe and simultaneously the storming of the former, thereby gaing two positions of the highest importance on the south bank of Shakhe river.

There was no fighting on the Russian left yesterday, and the Japanese operations on the extreme right, evidently intended to cut the railroad below the Hun river, have failed, the Japanese being unable to get beyond Sinchinpu, two miles west of the Shakhe railroad station. Field Marshal Oyama seems to be massing troops against the Russian center and the war office here expects that he will make a desperate effort tonight or tomorrow to retake the two vital positions.

The general staff believes that the storming of Lone Tree Hill, for valor and slaughter, will occupy a place by itself in military annals. Kuropatkin, under whose eye the assault was made, rechristened it Poutloff Hill, in honor of the man who led the attack at the head of the Second brigade of the East Siberian rifle division, and who was subsequently decorated on the field with the St. George's cross. The hill is a precipitous, rocky height and although the Japanese had occupied it only a short time they had thrown up very strong defenses. The river running at its foot increased the difficulty of the task, but it was scaled and carried successfully against the unprecedented opposition of a Japanese division, 14,000 men, with many guns. The Russian losses were terrible. The fighting on the crest of the hill was altogether with cold steel. The Russian officers, with swords aloft, leading the scaling column, were literally lifted in the air by the Japanese bayonets, and the Japanese then bayoneted the first of the Russian soldiers who piled in the trenches. All the dead in the trenches were bayoneted, their weapons bearing marks of the dreadful combat.

The Russian line, according to the war office, still extends eastward along the Shakhe river to Uindiapu, where it crosses the Mukden-Bentsiaputze road. Further east the roads leading north from Bensihu and Fushun, whence there is a direct road to Tie Pass are also strongly held, it being feared that Oyama might shift the weight to his right, thus reversing the situation at the opening of the operations, with Kuropatkin pressing the Japanese left, in other words, duplicating the strategical disposition at Liao Yang.

While the war office holds out hope that Kuropatkin may resume the general offensive it is privately admitted that the chances are against him unless there is some fortunate development, it being explained that his assumption of the aggressive at Shakhe and along the railroad was vital, as the withdrawal of his left must be made under the shelter of his right.

The dispatch of the Associated Press from Mukden filed early this morning and announcing that the artillery fire continued unceasingly throughout last night, indicates doubtless that there will be important developments today. No indication was given, however, of the object of the firing or which side was the aggressive. Some of the newspapers, notably the Russ, boldly hail the Russian success at Lone Tree Hill as complete evidence that Kuropatkin will again make a genuine advance along the whole line, printing the announcement in big headlines. "The Russians Resume the Advance. Kuropatkin Has Crossed the Shakhe River. He Has 290,000 Men and 900 Guns."

Tokio, Oct. 18.—1 p. m.—The Russians enveloped an advance column on Sunday, October 16, and captured fourteen guns. The Russians are now concentrating on front of the left army under General Oku, and the center army under General Nodzu and another great battle is expected.

Mukden, Oct. 18.—5:30 a. m.—It rained during the night, but the roar of the artillery did not cease for a moment. The day broke cold and with a cutting wind. The roads have been ruined by the rain.

Baltic Fleet at Langeland.

Fakkeburg, Langeland Island, Denmark, Oct. 17.—The Russian Baltic sea fleet passed the southern extremity of Langeland Island at 6:30 this morning. The Danish cruiser Heimdale exchanged salutes with the Russian flagship and then accompanied the Russian vessels to the northward. The fleet comprises 24 ships. Shortly afterwards the vessels anchored in Langeland, between Fakkeborg and Brolykke, to take in coal. Three steamers are awaiting them.

REPULSED WITH LOSSES

Russians Make Two Fierce, but Unsuccessful Assaults.

Tokio, Oct. 18.—8:30 p. m.—The Russians fiercely assaulted General Oku and attacked Generals Nodzu and Kuroki on Monday night, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"Marshal Oyama reports that on Monday night the enemy twice made fierce assaults on the front and the right column of our left army and some small assaults in the direction of our center and right armies. We repulsed them all, inflicting heavy losses."

A DREARY DAY IN RUSSIA

News From War Took All the Heart Out of Holiday.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—4:40 p. m.—This is the patron saint day of the heir to the throne as well as the fiftieth anniversary of the bombardment and siege of Sevastopol, and it had been hoped to signalize it by the announcement of a victory for Kuropatkin and at the same time the definite departure for the East of the Baltic squadron which is believed to be on its long voyage. The bad news from the theatre of war caused a miscarriage of all the plans and only the ghost of a holiday reigned. The city is decorated with flags in view of the tremendous loss of life below Mukden, especially in Generals Rennendorff's first corps, which is popular in Petersburg and its neighborhood, which sustained the brunt of the fighting, but there is no heart at the Russian center, the line, benzing no heart for merrymaking. other by-products, and determine the day was cold and dreary. **marked the day by appoint-**

STORY OF JAP REPULSE

Russians Seize Village of Shalandtzy, on the Shakhe River.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The general staff has received the following dispatch from General Sakharoff dated today:

"The Russians repulsed a Japanese attack on their right wing during the night of October 17 and seized the village of Shalandtzy, on the bank of the Shakhe river and east of Shakhe. The enemy strongly bombarded the captured village, but did not advance to the attack on Lone Tree Hill, now called Putiloff Hill.

"The work of burying the dead proceeded all night long. Military honors were paid the Japanese dead.

"A considerable concentration of the enemy's troops has been observed against our center. There was no fighting yesterday on our left flank."

TALE IS ONE OF HORROR

General Kuropatkin Lifts Veil From Ghastly War Tragedy.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—3:45 a. m.—The official veil was today lifted from the ghastly tragedy around Shakhe; but even the official account, supplemented by numerous dispatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand it is possibly only to conclude that the costly withdrawal and retreat from Liao Yang is being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

General Kuropatkin's story leaves the Russians still tenaciously holding the north bank of the Shakhe river, but the general belief is that this is only the desperate finale of one of the greatest military dramas of history and that the Russian army as a whole is retiring towards Mukden, having suffered at the most conservative estimate, a loss of over 30,000.

Of the left flank, which was one of the most important points in the line of battle, absolutely nothing is heard, which leaves the inference that it is not in a position to communicate with the remainder of the army.

All the wounded are being carried to Harbin. It is understood that the correspondents have also been ordered to Harbin, which indicates that the retreat will not even stop at Tie Pass. All hopes of the world-heralded advance to Port Arthur have been abandoned. The weather conditions are even worse than during the retreat from Liao Yang. Streams are bank high and fords are impassable; but it is impossible to say how this will affect the final situation. It may prove Russian salvation by preventing a Japanese pursuit. On the other hand, however, if the Russians are on the wrong side, the flooded rivers may only emphasize the completeness of the disaster.

Another serious fact that remains undetermined is the ammunition supply. Seven days of furious fighting must have greatly depleted the supply of both armies. Official circles express great confidence that General Kuropatkin is better off in this respect, but at last accounts the Japanese were bombarding as if they were confident of an inexhaustible supply.

It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to official accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian center was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day the Russian right began to give way. Towards evening came a few hours' lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eye-witnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of the 30th and 31st of August.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. General Kuropatkin personally took command of the Petroff regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of man and elements, the Petroff regiment leading, that the Russians for the last time charged doggedly into Shakhe and took the town in the face of the hottest of Japanese bombardment. The latest reports from the battles are of Sunday afternoon and evening, when the Russians were carrying on a heavy rear fight. Generals Oku and Nodzu were concentrating for another blow on the Russian right, where the fighting is described as having been furious. General Nodzu is reported to have been wounded seriously, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mukden itself remains quiet, though the sounds of battle are plainly heard to the southward. The railway station is congested with trains of wounded proceeding to Harbin. The hospital facilities are completely overtaxed. Six thousand wounded arrived at Mukden on Saturday alone.

The heroic surgeons and nurses, many of whom have been without sleep for 86 hours, are ready to drop with fatigue.

Although the official account of the battle does not present the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had resigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. If the battle has not been Russia's Sedan in fact, the moral and political effect could hardly be worse. The result will render the war and its conduct more unpopular than ever at home, while the greatest fears are expressed that the Chinese population, if not the government, will be encouraged to abandon a long doubtful neutrality and side with the victorious Japanese. From a military point of view the most bitter disappointment is the knowledge that the reverse seals the fate of the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, who are now without hope of succor from the outside world.

A remarkable feature throughout is the popular sympathy with General Kuropatkin. Viceroy Alexieff is again charged with responsibility for Kuropatkin's attempt to take the aggressive. Pity rather than criticism is awarded the ill-starred general; but it is felt among army officers that the military prestige of the whole of Russia has suffered at his hands, and that it is impossible that he can ever be given the chance to retrieve the disaster.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED

Engineer and Conductor of Missouri Pacific Wreck Under Arrest.

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 15.—J. W. Preston, conductor, and J. D. Horton, engineer of the Missouri Pacific freight train, that collided with a passenger train near here Monday, killing 29 persons, were brought here yesterday. The prosecuting attorney filed information charging each with manslaughter in the fourth degree. Information was also filed against E. Zeigler, one of the brakemen of the freight crew under indictment for robbery and manslaughter. L. L. Haines, his fellow-brakeman, is here in jail, and will be held jointly with the crew for manslaughter.

Rice's Suit.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 14.—Argument was begun in the United States circuit court today on a motion to dismiss the suit of George Rice against the Standard Oil company. Rice is suing for damages, charging injury to his business through discrimination of railroad rates in favor of the Standard Oil company.

FAIRBANKS WELCOMED.

Enthusiastically Greeted in the Empire State.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Troy Republicans gave United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for vice president, and Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins, the candidate for governor of this state, a rousing welcome here last night. Harmony Hall, where the meeting was held, was built to hold about 4,000 people, and it was packed beyond the danger point by a most enthusiastic crowd, of which perhaps one half were women.

Senator Fairbanks kept his audience in good humor with frequent witty sallies. He dwelt at length upon the industrial depression following the campaign of 1892, and cited Coxey's "pathetic army" as a fitting symbol of triumphant Democracy.

Senator Fairbanks devoted special attention to Judge Parker's recent speech on the Philippine question. He disputed particularly one statement attributed to Judge Parker, which he quoted as follows:

"After our utter defeat of the Spaniards, the Republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Filipino, twenty million dollars for this uncertain option upon its victim's land, tenements and hereditaments. In the attempt to hold the option, we have wasted there $650,000,000 more of the people's money, and sacrificed 200,000 lives."

This statement, the senator declared, was unsupported by the public records of the government. "Up to the 30th of last June," said he, "a total of 122,401 enlisted men and 4,057 officers were sent into the Philippines. If all the enlisted men and officers had died in the archipelago, the total number would have fallen short of the number of lives alleged to have been sacrificed, by nearly 75,000. The record of total casualties, of every kind and description, up to the 30th of June last, amounted to 4,924. Of this number 4,769 were enlisted men and 153 officers. The casualties among the constabulary of the islands, of all kinds, have been about six hundred, about one hundred of whom were Americans. Even the casualties among the Filipinos, added to those among the Americans, would constitute but a small fraction of the losses estimated by the opposition. We should bear in mind the fact that many of the casualties which have occurred have been caused by the encouragement held out to the insurgents by the opposition. They were led to resist the assertion of the sovereignty of the United States by the hope of Democratic success.

"It is estimated by the war department that the total expenditures do not exceed $200,000,000, or some $470,000,000 less than the estimate of the opposition. We should bear in mind the cost of maintaining the civil administration in the Philippines is borne from the insular treasury, and not from the treasury of the United States."

POISON IN THE WHISKY.

Wood Alcohol Found in Stomachs of Three Victims.

New York, Oct. 15.—Wood alcohol in quantities sufficient to cause death has been found in the stomachs of the three supposed victims of poisoned whisky in the so-called "Stryker farm" district, according to a report made to Coroner Scholer by the chemist of the board of health. Following the mysterious and sudden death of not less than a score of persons living in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and Forty-eighth street, an investigation disclosed the fact that whisky of a very inferior grade was being sold in many barrooms in that section. Acting upon a suspicion that the liquor might have been responsible for some of the deaths, one saloon was closed, samples of whisky were taken from every saloon in the district and the contents of the stomachs of three of the victims were sent to the board of health for chemical analysis.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS

Sister of King Alfonso Dies After the Birth of a Daughter.

Madrid, Oct. 17.—The Infanta Maria De Las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias, sister of King Alfonso, and wife of Prince Charles of Bourbon, gave birth to a daughter yesterday and died today.

The Princess of the Asturias was Queen of Spain till the birth of her brother, the present king. She was born in 1880 and was married in February, 1901, to Prince Charles of Bourbon. They had two sons, Alfonso, born in November, 1901, and Fernando Maria Alfonso, born in February, 1903.

KITE-FLYING AT THE FAIR

Eighteen Kites Represented in an Interesting Contest.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—With 18 entries, representing America, England and Japan, the first kite flying contests of the kind ever held began today in the aeronautic concourse, the Stadium and other clear spaces at the World's Fair. Among the contestants, many of whom have world wide reputations, were Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone bearing that name; Wm. E. Eddie, inventor of the Eddie kite, and Captain Baden-Powell, of England. Forms of kites never before seen in this part of the world were shown and the contests attracted considerable attention.

The most interesting contest was the mile high contest, in which Baden-Powell and Eddie flew kites. In this contest the heights were determined trigonometrically, and no kite was eligible for first prize which did not attain the height of at least one mile. In the 500 feet contest the height was determined by means of the quadrant.

SHIP IS A TOTAL LOSS

British Steamer Has Been on Terra Del Fuego.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Capt. Jurgensen, master of the Kosmos liner Ammon, arriving here today, reports that a British ship has been wrecked on Terra Del Fuego, near the Straits of Magellan, on the Pacific side. The captain is not certain of the name of the vessel, but states that she was considered a total loss. He states that no loss of life was reported as a result of the wreck, and that steamers were sent from Punta Arens to solve the cargo.

GIRL IN A DIVER'S SUIT

Goes to Bottom of River in Search of Valuable Papers.

New York, Oct. 17.—Miss Frances L. Baker, of Detroit, Mich., donned a diver's suit yesterday and searched the bottom of the East river for a box of valuable papers which her uncle, A. P. Baker, of Port Huron, threw overboard from the burning excursion steamer General Slocum last summer. Miss Baker was accompanied to the bottom of the river by a professional diver. They went down twice, but found no trace of the missing box.

A. P. Baker was a passenger on the Slocum the day of the disaster and has since died. Before his death he told his relatives that he threw the box containing valuable family papers into the river while the Slocum was burning.

Two More Furnaces Open.

Sharon, Pa., Oct. 15.—The Carnegie Steel company today started two more open hearth furnaces at South Sharon, making eight out of twelve in operation. It is stated that the entire plant will be running in full by the first of next month, affording employment to over 2,000 men.

NO DIVORCE CHANGE.

House of Deputies Rejects Proposed Reform.

Boston, Oct. 15.—The house of deputies of the Episcopal general conference, at the close of a four days' debate yesterday, rejected an amendment to the divorce canon, which sought to prevent the remarriage of divorced persons by clergymen of the denomination. While the house of bishops may yet act on the matter, it is certain no change will be made by the present convention.

The present law of the church, which has been in operation since 1859, allows the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce granted for infidelity. At several conventions attempts have been made to repeal this law, and when a vote was taken yesterday by the house of deputies sitting as a committee of the whole, on the question of reporting the proposed amendment to the house itself, the reformers were successful by a vote of 214 to 191, and this vote was regarded as representing the actual strength of the contending forces.

The final vote, however, was taken by dioceses and orders, and where a diocese was evenly divided in sentiment, its strength was counted in the negative. The vote by dioceses was: Clerical, for the amendment, 30; against, 21; divided, 10. Lay vote, for, 25; against, 24; divided, 6.

Practically the entire strength of the middle western states, the stronghold of the high church party, declared for the proposed reform, but the Pacific states and a number of southern states voted against a change of the present canon. The diocese of New York opposed the amendment, while that of Pennsylvania favored it. New England, Vermont, New Hampshire and western Massachusetts voted for a change, as did the lay deputies from Rhode Island. The clerical deputies from Maine favored the amendment, but the votes of Connecticut and Massachusetts were cast in the negative. The issue was not a party one, although the whole strength of the high church forces was given to the reform movement. The president of the house of deputies, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, voted for the old canon, although the clerical vote of his diocese supported the proposed change.

The convention held no session today.

SHAW DREW BIG CROWD

The Secretary Addresses Rousing Meeting at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and Congressman Lucius N. Littauer last night addressed one of the largest Republican mass meetings ever held here. Convention hall was filled with an audience representing practically every town in this section.

Mr. Littauer made the opening address, paying particular attention to matters relating to this section. The principal address was made by Secretary Shaw.

BABY FALLS FORTY FEET

Dress Catches on Awning Hook and Its Life Is Saved.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Ruth Taylor, eight months old, fell from a third-story window, a distance of forty feet, at her home, 3046 South Broadway, yesterday, and escaped injury. The tot's fall was broken by the catching of her dress upon an awning hook, eight feet above the sidewalk.

TO DISCUSS FARM TOPICS

Farmers' Institute Workers Convene in World's Fair City.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—The American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers convened yesterday in the agricultural building at the World's Fair. During the sessions, which continue until Thursday, the improved methods of increasing products of farming and of arousing a more intelligent understanding, especially among children, of the value of farming, will be discussed. Papers were read by delegates from American and Canadian institutes.

MISS GRANT IS MARRIED

Granddaughter of Great General Weds Lieutenant Macy.

New York, Oct. 18.—Miss Miriam Grant, daughter of U. S. Grant, of San Diego, Cal., and granddaughter of the late President U. S. Grant, was married in Grace church yesterday, to Lieutenant Ulysses S. Macy, U. S. N. Rev. Charles T. Walkely was the officiating clergyman. Lieutenant Macy is a native of Laclede, Mo., where his father is a banker. The lieutenant is attached to the U. S. S. Franklin, and the future home of the couple will be at the naval station in Norfolk, Va.

KNOWLEDGE CAME HANDY.

Could Take Dictation in English, French, German and Spanish.

New York, Oct. 15.—The fact that he is an expert stenographer and takes dictation in English, French, German and Spanish, may save Thomas Bell, an Englishman, from being deported as an undesirable immigrant. Bell was held up upon his arrival here, as it was found he had chronic bronchitis, and his deportation was ordered. He secured a reopening of the case, however, and upon his claim that his ability as a stenographer would enable him to make a good living, a recommendation that he be allowed to land was sent to the department of commerce in Washington.

TAFT IN NEW YORK.

His Splendid Speech at the Union League Club.

New York, Oct. 14.—Many prominent Republicans were present last night at the ratification meeting and reception tendered by the Union League club to Lieutenant Governor Higgins, Republican candidate for governor, and to his associates on the state ticket. Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the club and treasurer of the National Republican committee, presided at the meeting.

In introducing Secretary of War Taft, he paid high tribute to the secretary's conduct of affairs in the Philippines and particularly to his strong upholding of the policy of President Roosevelt in the Islands.

Judge Taft devoted a large part of his address to the Philippine question, saying:

"What we would like to know from Judge Parker is whether he thinks the Filipinos are now ready for self-government. There is the same indefiniteness of statement with respect to what he expects to do in regard to so many other issues which he seems to meet, but in fact dismisses with an ambiguous and non-committal statement. The American people are entitled to know from one to whom they are invited to entrust the executive power of the nation for four years and from the party to whom they are invited to entrust the executive control, what, if they are elected, they propose to do.

"The Republican party states without hesitation that the Filipino people are not now fitted for self-government, and that they are not likely to be fitted for a generation or more.

"Judge Parker leaves open, as does the Democratic party, the question of the present fitness of the Filipino people in such a way as to invite discontent and dissension in the Philippines among the people themselves, and especially among the demagogues and ambitious adventurers and extremists.

"It is not necessary to explain to an American audience that with ninety per cent of ignorant, superstitious people, most easily influenced by first one leader and then another of their own kind, a discussion as to the fitness of the people for independence tends to nothing but political agitation, nothing but political restlessness, and to destroy all interest in aiding the present government without which there can be no elevation of the people at all.

"The Democratic party is directly responsible for two years of war of the insurrection, which was continued in 1891 and 1892. Their speeches, their attitude, their obstruction to the governmental policy encouraged the extremists, encouraged the violent in the Philippine Islands to believe that with each succeeding election the Democrats were to come in, and if they only maintained their attitude of disturbance and lawlessness they would receive the power of governing their fellow citizens.

"The attitude of Judge Parker, and the attitude of the Democrats who are behind him with respect to this Philippine question, whether intentional or not, is exacly in accord with their prevous pernicious policy of stirring up the Filipino people against the present government, the success of which offers the only hope for the islands.

"Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, charged that the Philippines cost the United States $650,000,000. This is an exaggeration so great as to be ludicrous. An official report to congress by the secretary of war in 1902, showed that the expense of the army in the Philippines from 1898 to and including ten months of the fiscal year 1902, were $169,000,000.

"The secretary added that the expenditure of these $169,000,000 had, part of it, been for permanent plants which constituted an asset of the government, and would be useful for a number of years."

SEWARD BUST UNVEILED

Transfer of Alaska Celebrated at the World's Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—In commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the transfer of the territory of Alaska to the United States, Alaska Day at the World's Fair was observed today. One of the features of the ceremonies was the unveiling in the Alaska pavilion of a bust of Wm. Henry Seward, secretary of state when the purchase was made. The presentation speech was made by Francis LeMoyne Lewing, of New York city, to which Gov. John G. Brady, of Alaska, responded.

WORLD'S LARGEST HOTEL

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The News says: Chicago is to have the largest hotel in the world. It will cost $10,000,000, be twenty-two stories high and dwarf in size and magnificence, it is promised, any structure of the kind ever erected. The builders and owners will be a syndicate of Chicago and eastern capitalists headed by Otto Young. The hotel will occupy property measuring 400 feet in length by 171 feet in depth, in Michigan avenue, two blocks south of the Auditorium. Steel construction will be used in building the new hotel, which will be the highest building in Chicago in point of stories, with the exception of the Masonic Temple.

Ambassador Meyer at Rome.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, arrived here today. He was detained a day at Turin where he was the guest of the Duke of Aosta, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Movements of Grain and Live Stock, and Lake Tonnage.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Reports on representative trade movements in the internal commerce of the country, as made to the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, show that for the first eight months of the year live stock receipts reached a total of 20,960,342 head at the five leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. To the same date a year ago 20,486,307 head were received, in comparison with 19,804,119 head in 1902. Out of the entire total received thus far this year there were 4,947,090 cattle and calves, 10,569,870 hogs, 5,169,159 sheep, and 274,223 horses and mules.

Grain movements at interior centers, especially the more southern markets, have begun to show increasing volume from the new crop yield. At Kansas City, which may be taken as a representative market in the winter wheat section, receipts of grain for August were 10,889,900 bushels, against 3,084,600 bushels in July.

Trade authorities at Chicago report for 34 weeks, thus far this year, 28,036,497 bushels of grain arriving, compared with 20,102,800 bushels in 1903. Flour receipts have not been so favorable during the current year, though shipments are in advance of last year's total, 5,028,298 barrels having been sent out this year, compared with 3,520,355 barrels last year.

A summary of receipts at twelve primary grain markets naturally indicates a very marked improvement in August over the volume of business done in July. August arrivals amounted to 70,547,037 bushels. The total receipts of grain at these points in July were 30,844,305 bushels, against 43,682,671 bushels in June.

At these twelve markets for eight months total receipts were 369,855,778 bushels; last year the corresponding total was 377,762,838 bushels. The markets which have thus far in the year shown an increase over the receipts of 1903 are Cincinnati, Detroit, Duluth, Kansas City, Louisville and Minneapolis.

The figures of the season relating to the grain trade at Buffalo show that by the end of August 27,139,900 bushels had passed through grain elevators at Buffalo for shipment by rail. In 1903 64,378,900 bushels were thus handled, while for the corresponding period in 1902 58,544,604 bushels were reported.

Grain traffic by canal included 5,133,047 bushels of grain received from elevators to the end of August. Last year the total was 9,512,204 bushels, and 8,611,097 bushels in the

PRESIDENT ACTS.

Avenges the Death of General Slocum Victims.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Roosevelt has taken prompt action in connection with the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum in New York Sound in June last, when hundreds lost their lives. In a letter to Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor he orders that three inspectors be summarily dismissed from the service, instructs that a searching inquiry be made into the work of steamboat inspection, and that congress be petitioned to enact a law creating a commission to investigate existing statutes.

The report of the commission, which was appointed June 23 last, was made public today, as was the president's letter of instructions. The members of the commission signing the report are George B. Cortelyou, Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; Herbert Knox Smith, deputy commissioner of corporations; George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service; Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired and Commander C. McR. Winslow, U. S. N.

The president's letter, dated Oct. 12, follows:

"I have received the report of the commission of the United States on the investigation of the General Slocum disaster." Punitive action by the government, of course, can take only two forms: First, that of legal proceedings against those either within or without the service, and second, removal from office of those within the service. It appears that the department of justice already has secured indictments against the master and captain of the Slocum and against the managing directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, to which company the Slocum belonged, for misconduct, negligence and inattention to duty by the captain, and for aiding and abetting therein by the managing directors.

"In addition, the department of justice has secured indictment of the manager and three employes of the Nonpareil Cork works of Camden, N. J., for putting upon the market compressed cork blocks for use in making life preservers, each of which blocks contained in its center a piece of bar iron. This last offense is so heinous that it is difficult to comment upon it with proper self-restraint. It appears the national legislature never has enacted a law providing for the punishment of this particular infamy, doubtless because it never entered the head of a man that so gross an infamy could be perpetrated. I suggest that you report this whole matter to congress, calling special attention to the need of imposing an adequate penalty for the making or selling of defective life-saving appliances.

"It appears that in addition to the two assistant inspectors now on trial, the supervising inspector of the Second district, Mr. Rodie, and the two local inspectors of the port of New York, Messrs. Dumont and Barrett, should all three be removed for laxity and neglect in performing their duties. As regards the conduct of Mr. Rodie, Mr. Uhler dissents from the conclusion of the four other commissioners. I agree with the conclusions of the other four. Laxity and neglect, where the consequences may be so terrible as they have proved to be in this case, cannot be passed over even where there has been good conduct in other respects on the part of the men implicated. Accordingly the three officials named will be removed from the service.

"Moreover, you will please direct their successors in office at once to conduct a thorough examination of the entire inspection force of the port of New York, with the object of weeding out all the men whom such examination shall show to be unfitted to perform the very arduous and responsible duties of their positions.

"In order that I may be informed as to the exact condition of the service in all its parts, I direct you to order a searching investigation of the commission into the conduct of the central office and of every outside subdivision of the service save that in New York.

"You will also make such changes in the regulations as are recommended by the commission, and you will therefore call a special meeting of the board of supervising inspectors for this purpose. You will also lay before congress a request that the law be changed as recommended by the commission. I wish particular emphasis laid upon the proposal of the commission that there be created by law a special body thoroughly to investigate the laws which are supposed to provide for the safety of passengers on steamboats, especially on excursion boats, where the prime causes of danger are the overcrowding and the flimsy and highly inflammable character of the superstructures."

The report states that the General Slocum was owned by the Knickerbocker Steamboat company, a New York corporation, and was constructed entirely of wood. Regarding the origin of the fire the report says:

"The fire started in the forward cabin, so called, being the third compartment under the main deck from the bow, and probably originated in a barrel containing packing hay. Fire probably was communicated to this barrel through the carelessness of some unknown person.

"The forward valve and standpipe were supplied with a 100-foot length of cheap, unlined linen hose, costing probably less than 20 cents a foot, age unknown, but probably several years old. The remainder of the fire apparatus on the main deck is said to have consisted of the after valve of the said standpipe, two hand fire pumps and some twenty buckets. None of the remaining apparatus was used and the buckets were empty. The linen fire hose burst and was blown from its own coupling with the standpipe.

"The evidence before the commission establishes the fact that the master made no attempt whatsoever to fight the fire, to examine its condition, or to control, assure, direct or aid the passengers in any way whatever. It is alleged that he was unable to reach the passengers by reason of the fire, but this is contradicted by the evidence of many witnesses and is obviously not true.

"An essential fact of negligence is the utter failure of the master to fight the fire or aid the passengers. In a less degree the pilots, in the same manner, after beaching the boat, and while there still were many passengers on board, failed in their duty to assist and rescue the said passengers."

The report concludes with an expose of conditions in the inspection service and recommendations for new laws.

BABCOCK IS CONFIDENT

Assures President the Next House Is Safely Republican.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, called upon President Roosevelt this morning and had quite an extended conference with him regarding the congressional outlook. When Mr. Babcock left he said:

"I informed the President that a Republican house is assured. There is not a doubt of this. Everything in the past week has been going our way. What contests there were in a few of the districts are rapidly being smoothed over and unless an earthquake swallows up the entire country the next congress is certain to be Republican by a good majority. In about ten days we will be able to give out some figures containing the probable majority. As to my own district I feel confident of winning out there."

This constituted Chairman Babcock's first official call upon the President since the opening of the campaign.

FEEDING THE ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The annual report of Brigadier General J. F. Weston, commissary general of the army, says the total cost of feeding the army during the past fiscal year was $8,281,750. During the year the losses were $418,350 in the Philippines, $71,467 on the transports and $129,853 in the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico and elsewhere. From the total amount of losses is to be deducted $85,980, the proceeds of sales at auctions of damaged and deteriorated stores, etc.

The subsistence department was enabled, it is stated, to make a contract for fresh beef for the fiscal year, 1905, by which an annual saving of over $140,000 was effected, as compared with the contract for the previous fiscal year. The running expenses gradually have been reduced to a minimum, the report says, and a saving of upward of $40,000 made in wages of civilian employes alone. Credit for these results is given to Colonel Henry G. Sharpe, chief commissary of the Philippine division.

PANAMA CANAL.

Report of Progress Made by the Commissioners.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Panama canal commissioners left with the President yesterday a memorandum giving in considerable detail the work accomplished and in hand on the isthmus. It shows that there are now between two and three hundred engineers and others sent from the United States engaged in the engineering and construction work, and upon sewerage and water supply, with a force of from 1,000 to 1,200 laborers. This does not include the sanitary force, nor the force of the governor of the zone, nor the personnel of the material and supply department.

Surveying parties are at work in the vicinity of Colon, making plans and estimates for an inner harbor and also for the work to be done in the outer bay; also at Gatun, surveying and boring at the various proposed dam cites in that neighborhood, and for a cut-off, known as the Tiger Hill line, between Gatun and Tiger Hill.

At Bohio the surveyers are making detailed surveys and studies and investigating the various dam sites that have been proposed in that locality. At Gamboa they are making detailed borings and surveys, and estimating for a dam at that point; also a survey of the waterbead of the Chagres river above Gamboa, and surveys and investigations to determine the possibility of spillways into the Pacific on the one side and the Caribbean on the other; a survey and examination with estimates, for the proposed dam at Alhajuela is also under way.

An engineering corps along the main line of the canal in the vicinity of Culebra is making surveys to determine the feasibility of straightening the lines of the French company and to determine the amount of material removed and to be removed in accordance with the different canal plans under consideration. Another engineering force is constructing a reservoir in the valley of the upper Rio Grande which will furnish a minimum supply of 2,000,000 gallons of water a day for the city of Panama, also a distributing reservoir for the city of Panama at Ancon. It also is making surveys and estimates for a sewerage system for Colon and plans are being prepared for the construction of a harbor there.

The average amount of material taken out of the Culebra cut has been from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards a day and when everything is favorable at times 2,000 cubic yards. This is with the use of the old French machinery available. The three modern steam shovels which are to be put at work at Culebra will increase the output five-fold.

The commission has purchased so far three modern steam shovels and opened bids for eleven more, has sent to the isthmus a large amount of lumber and railroad ties, has recently opened bids for 2,700,000 feet of lumber and will soon advertise for about 4,000,000 feet additional.

The commission has organized a machinery department, the old shops of the French company are being repaired and the machinery supplemented by that of a new and modern type; also a building department, under a supervising architect who has charge of the repair of the two hundred buildings along the line of the canal, and the planning of and construction of new buildings.

When the commission took charge of the work on the canal the French were removing about 25,000 cubic yards per month. In August the amount removed under the direction of the isthmian commission aggregated about 37,000 yards, though in September, because of unfavorable conditions there was a smaller amount of work. In July the unit cost of excavating material was cut to 60½ cents per cubic yard; in August to 50½ cents per cubic yard, while during the time Major Black was in charge on the canal work the cost, according to the French methods of excavation, was 79 cents per cubic yard.

In addition to the personnel of the construction department there are on the isthmus 47 men attached to the governor's staff; 139 in the sanitary staff and 15 in the department of material and supplies.

RUSSIANS OPENED POUCH

And Mail for United States Cruiser Was Examined.

Washington, Oct. 15.—It developed yesterday that a pouch containing mail for the United States cruiser Cincinnati, then at Nagasaki, Japan, which was aboard the British steamer Calchas, when that vessel was seized by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, had been opened while in the possession of the Russian officials, subsequently resealed and sent to its destination. This information came to the postoffice department yesterday in a communication from the Japanese postal administration, in conformity with a practice always followed when there has been any mishap in the delivery of mail pouches. The matter will be referred to the state department for action as was done with the case of the ordinary United States mail on the vessel at the time she was seized.

This latest phase of the seizure of the Calchas mails has caused a painful surprise in official circles and if the act of opening the pouch addressed to the Cincinnati was wittingly done, the probability is a strong protest will be lodged with the Russian government.

It is stated at the navy department that the mail pouch referred to did not contain any official communications, simply mail for the men aboard the ship.

TORPEDO BOATS WRECKED

Washington, Oct. 13.—A report received Washington yesterday that the two knocked down torpedo boats which were being shipped in twenty-three carloads over the Great Northern to Seattle and were partially wrecked near Towner, N. D., were built at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding company, Quincy, Mass., upon the order of agents of the Japanese government. They were to have been shipped from Seattle to Japan. Just how badly they have been damaged is not known here. It is understood the company will institute a thorough investigation regarding the wreck which it was suggested in dispatches was the work of Russian spies.

GEN. JOE WHEELER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—General Joseph Wheeler may go to Manchuria to witness the battles between the Russians and the Japanese. He says:

"I am intensely interested in the reports we are receiving of the progress of the campaign, and I know nothing that would give me greater pleasure than to be able to see this most remarkable struggle. The one thing which holds me back now is the question of expense. I see no reason to change my opinion that ultimately Russia will win in this war, by weight of numbers and superiority of resources. It will be the Civil War over again so far as results are concerned. The Japanese have accomplished marvelous results in the field, and have proved themselves the equal of any soldiers in the world today, but they cannot, in my judgment, overcome the vast superiority of Russia in men and resources. Japan's only hope was in a series of smashing blows quickly delivered which would have shattered Russian power in the Far East in short order. They have not been able to do this, and in my judgment, Russia will certainly outlast them. Japan is now approaching the first serious crisis of the war. I refer to the conditions at home. The first flush of triumph is past. The hardship of modern war is now being felt. There is hardly a home in all Japan where there is not mourning for a lost or wounded soldier. The Japanese are experiencing the bitterness and sorrows of war, and soon will have to show whether they care to go on losing men."

PRESIDENT READY.

Would Like to See End of Eastern War.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The war in the East has enlisted the closest attention of the administration, and it is felt that the time is approaching when it will be in order for the great neutral powers to move toward the restoration of peace. President Roosevelt has from the first stood ready to use his good offices to stop hostilities on a basis honorable to both belligerents, but he is estopped from moving by the fact that it has been an unbroken rule of our government to wait until it is assured that both sides to a controversy of this kind are willing that we should act. There has so far been no open proposition, nor can it be truthfully stated that even an indirect overture has come to Washington from St. Petersburg or Tokio, but it is believed that the signs point to an early move in that direction.

UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES.

They Number 271,169 in Executive Branches of Government.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The census bureau yesterday issued a report on the executive civil service of the United States showing a total of 271,169 employes, embracing all persons employed in the executive branches of the federal government except enlisted men in military and naval branches. This aggregate embraces 120,786 employes not included in the reports made by the heads of the executive departments. Of these 120,786 all but 17,710 were exempt from examination under the civil service rules. The exempt list includes 74,196 postmasters, 10,855 employes at non-free delivery postoffices and over 18,000 employes at navy yards and stations, appointed under navy yard regulations. The postoffice and treasury departments give employment to three-fourths of the executive service. The inter-state commerce commission is the only one of all the departments or independent offices which employs male employes exclusively. The largest proportion of female employes is in the interior department and the government printing office. The total number of the female employes in the executive civil service is almost nine per cent of the whole number of both sexes. The statistical tabulations show the males concentrated at the higher salaries and the females at the lower salaries. In the departments and independent offices in Washington the average annual salary is given as $1,072; average age of employes, 41; and average period of service, 10 years.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Washington, Oct. 13.—That the canteen is of great moral benefit to the army is the claim made by Brigadier General G. H. Burton, in his annual report as inspector general of the army to the secretary of war, made public today. "It seems to be almost the unanimous sentiment of the army," he says, "that the one thing lacking to meet the soldiers' wants and tastes is the canteen feature. The absence of this leads to sickness, the commission of military offenses, desertion, and other crimes, as well as impaired discipline by driving men to resort to the low dives and groggeries that have sprung up like mushrooms around military reservations since the prohibition law was enacted. In fact, the canteen feature is not only a benefit morally but the profit derived from the sales of beer and light wines are used to improve the mess as well as for the purchase of periodicals, publications, etc., all of which add to the soldier's comfort and contentment."

General Burton then quotes the inspector general of the Philippine division as saying, regarding the canteen:

"Its absence is seriously felt. The effect, especially in the provinces, is to encourage men in the use of the various native drinks and in some instances of opium."

Concerning criticism of recent instructions from the war department fixing the term of duty in the Philippines of staff officers at three years, General Burton quotes the inspector general of that division as saying that "few men in their third year of continuous service in the islands, are in their normal condition of physical and mental vigor." It is further believed that a third year of continuous service will result in so great an increase in the nnmber of officers invalided home or who return to the States broken in health, requiring months of leave and rest for recuperation, that no economy to the government will result."

Chronic absenteeism of officers from their companies and their continued service on detached duty is criticised by General Burton as detrimental to the service.

Regarding desertion he says it is a crime against patriotism, honor and oath-bound obligations and he recommends the offering of rewards for the apprehension of deserters, suitable punishment for those who harbor them and punishment for the crime by confinement at hard labor for not less than three years and not more than five years in a military prison. In general he finds the conditions of the several departments and institutions of the army good and well administered.

Unveiling Ceremonies.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Emperor William's gift to the American people of a bronze statue of Frederick the Great will be unveiled by the Baroness Speck Sternburg, the German ambassadress, on the Esplanade of the Army War college, on November 19, in the presence of the President, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, the admiral of the navy, the chief of staff of the army and officers of the army and navy in Washington. As far as possible officers of the army and navy of German descent will come to Washington from nearby posts and will participate in the ceremonies.

The Congo Free State.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to induce him to act favorably upon the memorial relative to the Congo Free State recently presented to him by Mr. Morel. The President is giving serious consideration to the subject, but so far has not been able to find legal warrant for intervention by him in the difficult and delicate Congo question.

Postal Receipts.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The gross postal receipts for September, 1904, as compared with the receipts for 1903, at the fifty largest postoffices in the United States show a total of $5,905,969, a net increase of $397,380, or over 7 per cent. The largest increase was almost 30 per cent, at Dayton, O. There were four decreases, namely, 3 per cent at Louisville, Ky.; 4 per cent at Philadelphia; almost 5 per cent at Providence, and 9 per cent at Des Moines, Ia. The receipts at New York and Chicago each increased approximately 8 per cent.

Nothing Doing in Hayti.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Haytien minister to the United States last night said to the Associated Press that the published reports of a revolution in Hayti were without foundation. "Hayti," he said, "is perfectly quiet and no uprising is to be feared. If there is some trouble in the Dominican republic, Hayti has nothing to do with it."

$8,779,492 Postal Deficiency.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The postal deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 last, was $8,779,492. The figures were completed by the auditor for the postoffice department, Joseph J. McCardy, today. They show a total postal expenditure during the year of $152,362,116; total postal revenues, $143,582,624.

Stephen Dudley Field perfects an appliance that records in print on a tape messages sent by wireless telegraphy.

BISHOPS AGAINST IT.

They Adopt Canon Forbidding Remarriage.

Boston, Oct. 18.—The house of bishops, one of the legislative bodies of the Episcopal general convention, yesterday adopted an amendment to the canon on marriage and divorce, forbidding the remarriage of any divorced person. The amendment was substantially the same as that which was rejected by the house of deputies on Friday last. The action of the bishops was not unexpected, as the sentiment of that body was well known. In fact, a similar amendment was passed at the San Francisco convention three years ago, but failed, as was the case this year, to secure the support of the other house. A conference of committees representing the bishops and the deputies will be held to consider the disagreement, but leading clergymen do not anticipate that the deputies will recede from their vote of last week.

In the house of deputies a proposed canon providing a court of review to which appeals may be taken from the decisions of diocesan courts was reported, and its essential features adopted, though several minor provisions went over until tomorrow.

Among these was one grouping the dioceses and missionary districts into seven provinces, each province to have a court of its own. A proposal to establish a court of appeals, a sort of supreme court to be composed of the bishops of the church, was referred to the next convention.

The bishops at their late afternoon session adopted an amendment to the canon on marriage and divorce, prohibiting clergymen of the church marrying a person who has been divorced for any cause.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

Concerning Bogus Drugs May Be Made by Lyons.

New York, Oct. 19.—In asking for the release on a suspended sentence of Clarence R. Lyons, a drug clerk who had pleaded guilty to selling a bogus article representing it to be genuine, Geo. Gordon Battle, counsel for the complainants, said that Lyons had given information which probably would result in startling disclosures in connection with the alleged drug frauds in this city. Mr. Battle said that Lyons already had given information about the persons responsible for nearly all the imitations of well-known drug articles in the country.

"If he keeps his word, as I believe he will," said he, "one of the most startling announcements affecting drug stores in this city and country will be made in a few days. The people concerned are some of the biggest, most respected and responsible in the business." Lyons then was released.

PRESIDENT WAS PROMPT

Lost No Time in Removing Steamboat Inspector Rodie.

Washington, Oct. 18. — President Roosevelt took quick action yesterday, when he learned that Supervising Steamboat Inspector Rodie, of New York held a Presidential office, by removing him at once, as a result of the report on the Slocum disaster. Mr. Roosevelt had supposed that Rodie was an appointee of the secretary of commerce and had directed the secretary to take steps for his removal, together with James A. Dumont, inspector of hulls, and Thomas H. Barrett, inspector of boilers.

New York, Oct. 18.—Rodie, when notified of his dismissal, gave out a statement in which he charges the responsibility for the Slocum disaster on Cortelyou's department. He also blames Cortelyou for rejecting suggestions for reform.

ELEVEN SCHOONERS LOST

Gale Does Great Damage on Newfoundland Coast.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 18.—The gale of Saturday and Sunday created havoc along the Newfoundland coast. Eleven schooners so far have been reported ashore, and much fishing property along the seaboard has also been destroyed. It is feared that other vessels have foundered. Anxiety is felt for the steamer Virginia Lake, of the Labrador mail line, which is several days overdue. She has on board several hundred men returning home, the fishery season being over.

A NEW FUEL.

Washington, Oct. 12.—General Consul H. Clay Evans transmits to the department of commerce and labor the following extract from the London Daily Mail:

A new fuel called radiant, to be used in connection with gas and other fires, has been invented by two young engineers of Southend, and if it be proved that it can do all that is claimed for it it will cause as great a revolution in the present system of gas heating as did the introduction of the Welsbach mantle in gas lighting.

The inventors claim for radiant that it gives treble the heat with the same gas consumption as an ordinary gas fire; that it takes up the carbonic oxide from the air and purifies the atmosphere; that it does away with the unpleasant smell given off by gas fires; that it burns brightly like a coal fire; that it is as cheap as fire clay and is inexhaustible.

The two young inventors are connected with one of the largest firms of gas engineers in the country, and have been experimenting for years with a view to producing fuel such as radiant.

Radiant will take the place of the asbestos or fire-clay balls, and will, it is said, give out an intense heat. It is made from materials that are now waste products of chemical works.

The new fuel captures the blue flame, which at present is lost, and converts it into intense heat. Radiant is also said to possess the power of retaining heat to a very great extent.

WILL TAKE SOME TIME.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The President is preparing to redeem his promise to the delegates to the interparliamentary public conference to secure another meeting of plenipotentiaries of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, with a view to revising and adding to that instrument. Complex machinery of this kind is difficult to set in motion and if the ordinary course is followed in these negotiations it will be at least a year and probably a longer period, before the meeting can be held. It will be necessary for the state department to address separate notes to every government represented at the last conference inviting suggestions as to the time and place of meeting and without doubt, in the spirit of caution that is always exhibited by diplomats, many of these governments will, before giving their consent to the proposed conference, seek to secure an ironclad agreement as to the scope of the conference. Many limitations are expected to be proposed in this way and it is realized that much difficulty will be experienced in securing harmony.

Public Land Sale.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The secretary of the interior has issued an order directing that the 130,000 acres of unsold lands of the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota be placed on sale immediately under homestead entry at $4 per acre.

Extend Trading Period.

Tangier, Morocco, Oct. 18.—The foreign ministers here have been informed that the period for constwise trading has been extended three months.

"PREPAREDNESS."

Its Importance Demonstrated in the Japanese Hospitals.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—In an address before the International Congress of Military Surgeons here today, Major Louis L. Seaman told of his visit to the naval and military hospitals in Japan and the Russian wounded and prisoners at Matsayama, where the prisoners, some 1,600 in number, were being "entertained," as Major Seaman put it. The men, he said, were being liberally fed with fish, white bread, fruit and many delicacies. Several of them he said, declared they hoped to be left in Japan. Speaking of the effect of the famous shimose powder, Major Seaman cited the case of a Russian sailor on the cruiser Variag, whose body contained 161 distinct wounds.

Major Seaman pointed out the small percentage of deaths from wounds among the Japanese, and said that from the testimony of those conversant with the facts, supplemented by his own observation, the loss from prevalent disease in the conflicts will be but a fraction of one per cent. This, too, he added, in a country notoriously unsanitary. In contrast to this condition of preparedness, Major Seaman described the conditions which he said existed in the Russian service in Manchuria prior to the outbreak of the war.

"Arriving trains," he declared, "that should have been crowded with men and munitions of war, brought each a full complement of the demimonde and vodka. Wine, women and song were certainly the undoing of Russia, where a beauty and a bottle were the highest ambition of its officers—from general to corporal. Sodom and Gomorrah—the current synonyms of Port Arthur and Vladivostok in the Orient—were temples of virtue in comparison to the debauchery, licentious, flagrant immoralities and openly flaunted vice recently practiced in these unhappy cities."

Major Seaman assailed congress for abolishing the post canteen and said it was time for this association of military and naval surgeons to demand another reorganization of the army which would afford the medical branch equal recognition with other branches of the service.

SMALLPOX ON TRANSPORT

The Logan, Arrived From Manila, Is in Quarantine.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The transport Logan, which has arrived from Manila, is in quarantine owing to the appearance of a case of smallpox during the voyage. The vessel brought 160 cabin passengers, including several army officers, and 950 returning troops, 25 military prisoners and six insane prisoners.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 14.—Driven down the coast by a northeast storm, the Nova Scotian schooner Wentworth was thrown upon Chatham bar, last night, and this morning had been smashed to pieces in the terrific surf. It is believed that not a soul on board survived. At 7 o'clock this morning the body of a woman was dragged out of the breakers by the government life savers, who had been waiting on the beach powerless to aid, since the vessel went onto the bar. At 8 o'clock today another body, that of a man, was recovered.

It is believed that in addition to the unfortunate woman, the ill-fated vessel carried a crew of at least eight men, besides her skipper, Captain Praddle.

The Wentworth was a three masted schooner, owned in Windsor, N. S., and was bound from Hillsboro, N. B., to New York, with a load of plaster.

Quebec, Oct. 14.—The steamer St. Lawrence, of the North Shore Steamship line, ashore at English Point, is a total wreck. The steamer Aberdeen, which has been at the scene of the disaster, has arrived here with 115 passengers, the crew, mails and luggage. The loss is about $40,000.

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The Construction News tomorrow will say:

"Building operations in twenty-seven of the principal cities of the country during September show an increase over the corresponding month a year ago of 84 per cent. This is the most remarkable increase probably that has been recorded in a single month for years past. Permits were taken out for the construction of 9,615 buildings aggregating $37,014,194 in cost, against 7,108 buildings involving an estimated cost of $20,074,211 for the corresponding month a year ago. The most notable increase was in Pittsburg, 886 per cent. In New York City, there was an increase of 102 per cent. Chicago's gain was 208 per cent. Another notable increase was Brooklyn, 130."

PORTO RICO ELECTION.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 13.—Approximately 30,000 voters registered for the coming election and without disturbance, except at Lares where a clash is reported to have occurred. This is a gratifying contrast to the registration of two years ago, when riots occurred in some places. The utmost precaution will be taken for the protection of voters, and all parties are now convinced that Governor Winthrop meant what he said when he recently promised a fair election.

Colorado on Trial Trip.

New York, Oct. 17.—The new 14,000 ton armored cruiser Colorado arrived in port last evening from Philadelphia. She is making her way northward for her official trip, which is to be given over the Cape Ann course off the Massachusetts coast on October 26.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Oct. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Progress is slow but sure in the leading branches of manufacture, contracts being more readily placed for distant delivery, while the percentage of idle machinery steadily decreases. Satisfactory news from leading iron and steel centers tends to strengthen confidence elsewhere, as the consumption of iron has been found a good barometer of business conditions. Jobbing and wholesale trade in fall and winter wearing apparel expands gradually, and such spring lines as are opened meet with a fairly satisfactory reception, considering the recent indisposition to provide for future requirements. At many points the return of warm weather checked the revival of retail trade in heavy goods, but as that movement had begun much earlier than usual the net result thus far is better than last year. Building operations have expanded, at some cities establishing a noteworthy record for the month of September and the permits recently issued promise well for the future. Labor is fairly well employed, according to the latest official trades union reports, although the Fall River struggle has lasted longer than expected. Latest returns of foreign commerce compare very favorably with the corresponding time last year, and railway earnings in the first week of October were 6.9 per cent larger than in 1903.

All divisions of the iron and steel industry are making progress, tardy orders coming forward in greater number, and, while few large contracts are recorded the aggregate tonnage is encouraging. More office buildings and bridges are contemplated for western cities, while the railways seek cars and other equipment with more interest than at any recent date. A big demand for agricultural implements is confidently anticipated. Exports of steel rails promise to be large and such foreign business is being negotiated.

Failures this week were 208 in the United States against 208 last year, and in Canada 24 compared with 28 a year ago.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today's Close.	Oct. 17
Wheat—						
Cash	1.17¾	1.19	1.17¾	1.18		1.17¾
Dec.	1.17¾	1.19	1.17¾	1.18		1.17¾
May	1.17¾	1.19	1.17¾	1.19		1.17¾
July	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		99½
Corn—						
Cash				57		56¾
Dec.	45¾	46½	45¾	46¼		46¼
May	45½	45⅞	45¼	45⅝		45¼
Oats—						
Cash				31¾		31¼
Dec	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼		30¼
May	32⅝	32½	32⅜	32½		32¼
Clover seed—						
Cash				7.45		7.42½
Oct	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.45		7.42½
Dec	7.48½	7.47½	7.42½	7.47½		7.45
March	7.52½	7.57½	7.52½	7.57½		7.55
Rye—						
Nov				81		81
Timothy—						
Prime				1.35		1.30
Alsike—						
Prime				8.00		8.00

* Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	1.15⅝	1.17⅜	1.15¼	1.17⅜	1.17
May	1.12⅛	1.14	1.12½	1.13⅞	1.13
Corn—					
Dec	55¼	56¼	55¼	56⅛	
May	51	51	50⅝	51	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	1.14⅞	1.16	1.14¾	1.16¼	
May	1.15	1.16	1.14¾	1.16⅝	
July				96	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec					
May					

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec					
May					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Oct					
Dec	1.11⅛	1.14⅝	1.11⅛		

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 18.—Close.—The wheat market today was one of moods. After a rather depressing start the sentiment changed and values commenced to move upward. No setback developed, consequently the close marked what were practically the high points of the day.

All the near options partook alike of the advances, the gain being ¼c net. July was not strong, its appearance in the market being late, but, nevertheless, it took on ½c gain.

Coincident with the rise in values came the news of the massing to fly at work in some of the southwestern wheat fields. It developed late that the buyers were the longs, who were taking on more of the December line. Leading this movement was Armour and his subsidiary houses. Kansas City figured quite prominently in the day's developments. The northwest situation was painted in rather dubious colors, a Duluth item reading that No. 1 northern was practically exhausted and that the elevators have given up trying to reach that grade out of present receipts.

With the opening of wheat, lower values were introduced. Losses shown amounted to 1¼c in all options, the July alone excepted, which was entirely neglected.

Commission houses started in as general sellers. With this pressure worked the general weakness of the northwestern situation. From another source, however, came another play of strength. This was Kansas City developing a good demand for cash wheat. The effect was almost instantaneous, for values at once began to stiffen and soon firmed up to last night's close.

Foreign news showed no improvement in values abroad. The market, though lower, was steady, while a moderate demand was the characteristic. Broomhall ascribes the Liverpool decline in wheat to renewed speculative offerings of the new Argentine wheat and some liquidation by tired longs.

Primary wheat receipts today were 1,329,000 bushels, against 1,463,000 last week and 1,354,000 last year; shipments were 971,000 bushels, against 441,000 and 632,000.

Clearances were 45,000 bushels.

Longs selling corn quite freely caused that commodity to show marked recessions. December was the leader in the decline by ½c. May was only a nominal loser. The unsettled weather in the corn belts, west, steadied the market later, though no improvement in values was indicated. While receipts are heavy, there was little gain in the contract stocks. Cables were lower.

Bradstreet's world's available supply, which showed a decrease of 1,078,000 bushels, with the strong positions of the wheat futures developed a change in the corn situation. While the buying was only on a small scale, offerings were restricted. The closing prices showed May corn the leader in the rise by a margin of ⅝c. Cash and December were up ¼c. New corn, which has been as freely received as was anticipated, proved a factor. Sentiment in the pits was mixed. Some foreign buying was reported.

Primary corn receipts today were 329,000 bushels, against 528,000 last week and 773,000 a year ago; shipments were 449,000 bushels, against 159,000 and 117,000.

Clearances were 13,000 bushels.

Oats was steady at the opening. Values, however, were inclined to be irregular. The December opening lower, while the May was up. Decreasing receipts and a fair demand later improved the tone of oats, with the May contract advancing ¼c net. Offerings were restricted to a few of the leaders.

Closing values in oats ruled steady, although higher prices were indicated in the cash and May options. December ruled steady. No increase in offerings as well as decreased receipts coupled with an improvement in the demand caused the market to rule steady. This, too, despite the increase, which Bradstreet's bulletin on the world's available indicated.

Clearances were 26,000 bushels.

Clover seed was inclined to be weak at the opening. All options were bid at a 2½c loss, but were turned down. Some improvement in demand caused prices to advance to last night's close, where the market steadied.

Following in the wake of the more active commodities, cloverseed ruled steady, with slight gains indicated in the various months. Fair trading was a characteristic. Offerings were small. The appearance of some speculative trade proved the feature.

May	1.10¾	1.12¾	1.10¼	1.12⅝	1.11½
July	97¼	98	97	98	97¼
Corn—					
Oct	50½	51¼	50¼	51¼	50
Dec	47¾	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	48¼
May	44¾	45¼	44⅝	45¼	45
July	45⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	44½
Oats—					
Oct	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
Dec	28	28½	27⅞	28½	28¼
May	30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30½	30⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Oct				10.85	10.65
Dec	10.92	10.97	10.92	10.97	10.80
Jan	12.12	12.30	12.12	12.25	12.10
Lard—					
Oct	7.17	7.20	7.17	7.17	7.12
Dec	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.02
Jan	7.12	7.20	7.12	7.17	7.07
Ribs—					
Oct	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
Dec	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.42	6.30
Jan	6.45	6.52	6.40	6.50	6.42

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 18.—Wall Street.—The opening in the stock market today was very active and irregular. The declines were found amongst the Pacific, Grangers, Southwesterns, Subsidiary Pennsylvania stocks and the Iron and Steel Industrial. There were 7,000 shares of U. S. Steel preferred sold at the opening at 82½@82¾, compared with 82⅞ last night, and 4,000 shares of the common at 22 and 22¼, compared with 22 last night. Six thousand shares of Reading changed hands at an advance of ⅜. There were blocks of a thousand to 1,200 shares in a number of the other leaders. Union Pacific and Kansas & Texas sold at a decline of ⅝ and Norfolk & Western rose ⅜. Changes otherwise were less than ½ and very much mixed.

Business fell off while the movement was irregular, but increased to yesterday's average again when the rise was resumed. Reading, Erie, Missouri Pacific and U. S. Steel preferred were foremost in the rally that occurred before 11 o'clock and the general market promptly responded to the heavy buying of these leaders. U. S. Steel preferred brought 83¾, and improvements of 1 to 1½ were recorded in Reading and the second preferred, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Central of New Jersey, Missouri Pac., Kansas and Texas preferred, Northwestern, Metropolitan Street Railway, General Electric, North American. Consolidated Gas was unusually active and rose 2 points to 218½ and Brooklyn Union Gas rose 1¾. American Express lost 2 and Ice preferred and Rock Island preferred declined a point, but the latter made up nearly all of the loss. Opening losses were rather more than recovered in all cases, but prices were below the best again at 11 o'clock.

After St. Paul reached 171¼, Union Pacific was bid up to near 108, but the market was very moderately affected. Sugar rose 1½ on a few transactions and there was a further rise in the Iowa Central stocks, the common gaining 4 points. International Power dropped 6¼. The reaction carried United States Steel pfd. ⅝ and St. Paul ½ under last night and ran to a